



Shultz and Israelis Meet on Lebanon; Big Issues Remain

The Associated Press
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel told U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Wednesday that Israel's security interests must be protected in an agreement on troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Mr. Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, said.

Mr. Shultz met with Mr. Begin for 90 minutes, Mr. Porat said, and gave Mr. Begin a letter from President Ronald Reagan at the end of their first meeting.

The spokesman said that Mr. Begin told Mr. Shultz, "We don't intend to stay in Lebanon any longer than we have to." According to Mr. Porat, the prime minister said the most important objective was "to guarantee Israel's vital security interests."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens also briefed Mr. Shultz at the meeting, which was attended by senior Foreign Ministry and military officials.

Mr. Porat said a major topic was the Syrian military buildup in Lebanon "and the deepening Soviet involvement in Syria. In other words, the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) activity under a Syrian umbrella and Syrian activity under a Soviet umbrella."

Shamir Pledges Cooperation
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

Mr. Shultz received a pledge from Mr. Shamir that Israel would cooperate "to bring a positive solution" to the drawn-out negotiations on the terms for Israel's troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

In Mr. Shultz's first plunge into Middle East shuttle diplomacy, the Israeli foreign minister assured him of Israel's desire to be helpful.

Mr. Shultz, who arrived from Cairo, is to meet with Prime Minister Begin again Thursday morning before flying to Lebanon for talks with Lebanese leaders.

The U.S. official told Mr. Shamir that he intends to listen to each side's version of the impasse in the four months of talks before making any proposals. Mr. Shultz has said he will remain in the region as long as necessary to bring about an accord, the first step toward a hoped-for timetable for the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

According to a senior Israeli official, Mr. Shamir, in his presentation to Mr. Shultz, said Israel was not about to drop quickly its security demands for southern Lebanon,

which have been at the heart of the impasse recently.

In particular, Israel is demanding that Major Saad Haddad, the leader of the Israeli-backed militia in southern Lebanon, be permitted to retain an important leadership role once Israeli troops are withdrawn.

"It is obvious that we want to have iron-clad security agreements for the security of our northern borders," the Israeli official said. "It is of utmost importance."

The Israeli trust Major Haddad, who is regarded as a renegade by the Lebanese government, Lebanon does not want him to remain in control of the militia, but is said to be willing to allow his 1,500-member force to be part of a larger brigade that will be formed for that area.

Mr. Shultz, in describing the outlook for the talks, said the parties were "close to an agreement." But he added that the remaining issues "are difficult ones" and "you don't have an agreement until you have an agreement."

Greeting him, Mr. Shamir said the remaining "problems are not easy, but the solution to them will turn out to be another step in the road to peace in the Middle East."

Syrians Open Fire

Syria said Wednesday that its forces opened fire for a second straight day to prevent Israel from setting up new fortifications at a buffer zone on the cease-fire line in the Bekaa Valley. The Associated Press reported from Damascus.

A communiqué from the Syrian command accused the Israeli Defense Forces of provoking the latest episode by sending two armored personnel carriers, into the buffer zone on the western edge of the broad valley. The confrontation occurred near Sannouk hill, on the 50-mile (80-kilometer) line separating Syrian and Israeli forces.

The communiqué said the Israelis had retreated under Syrian fire. No casualties on either side were reported by Syria.

An Israeli military spokesman confirmed the shooting but said the bulldozers did not pull back. He said one round of light-arms fire and one unidentified shell were fired from the Syrian side.

Saudi, Lebanese Leaders Meet

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wassan of Lebanon met Wednesday in Riyadh, the Saudi capital. Reuters reported.



Riot police battling Wednesday in Paris with student demonstrators protesting plans to reform law-school courses.

French Police Battle Student Demonstrators

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — Riot police fired tear gas and water cannon Wednesday as about 4,500 students, hurling stones at police vans, converged on the National Assembly to protest against government education policies, witnesses said.

In Montpellier near the southern coast, hundreds of students marched through the streets, some of them burning wooden coffins as a symbol of pessimism about their future careers.

Students in Lyons burned tires in the main square and briefly occupied the offices of two regional radio stations and a newspaper. There were also protests in Marseille and Bordeaux.

The demonstrators dispersed Wednesday evening, and there were no immediate reports of arrests or serious injuries.

The protests reflect widespread dissatisfaction about government plans to change regulations for higher education and about poor job prospects for medicine, law, pharmacy and architecture students.

Many students and professors say a draft law aimed at adapting education to suit the country's economic needs would deprive university faculties of their independence, increase state control and introduce unnecessary examinations.

Students at a dozen universities throughout France have recently gone on strike over the legislation, which is due to be debated next month.

Medical students and university doctors, many of whom have been on strike for more than two months, are objecting to poor promotion prospects in the health service.

In the Paris demonstrations, witnesses said the demonstrators, estimated by the authorities to number 4,500, threw cobblestones and rocks at police vans near the National Assembly. The scuffles lasted through the afternoon, but there were no immediate reports of casualties or arrests.

French parliamentary proceedings were halted for 10 minutes at the demand of a centrist opposition member, Alain Madelin, who denounced what he said were "particularly tough orders given to the police" to disperse the students.

Claude Labbé, the Gaullist house leader, went to talk briefly with the demonstrators, and both opposition groups said they would meet with student delegations.

Meanwhile, farmers concerned about foreign imports, European Community farm policies and low prices paid for their produce continued their protests.

About 100 farmers in Auxerre, southeast of Paris, burned manure

and tires at a police station and hung the bodies of dead piglets on railings.

Other groups in the area disrupted rail and road traffic, daubed tax offices with paint and forced their way into slaughterhouses to check refrigerators for imported meat.

In Brittany, where farmers returned home after a demonstration Tuesday in Paris, protesters seized a truck carrying two tons of Belgian ham and burned it on a highway near Landivisau, 320 miles (500 kilometers) west of Paris.

Other farmers dumped ham in front of local government buildings, blocking officials from entering.

On Tuesday, farmers in Saint-Pol-sur-Ternoise in northern France booed President Francois Mitterrand over the EC Monetary Compensatory Amounts, which have raised the prices of agricultural products to compensate for the recent devaluation of the French franc.

Other farmers, protesting that they could not profit from the devaluation, blocked French-Belgian frontier posts and seized port entering France in Dutch and Danish trucks, burning the meat on the highway.



A demonstrator protecting himself against a riot policeman Wednesday outside the National Assembly in Paris.

Reagan Urges Firm Response On 'Threat' in Latin America

By Lou Cannon and Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in a preview of his evening address to Congress on Central America, warned Wednesday against "the fire that is burning in our own front yard."

"We are not accustomed to worrying about a military threat in our own hemisphere," Mr. Reagan told the American Newspaper Publishers Association. He called for a firm, united response adding, "We have it in our power to act now, to keep the situation manageable, and it is in that spirit that I shall speak to Congress and the nation tonight."

When he makes the speech, Mr. Reagan will be embarking on a campaign of persuasion that his advisers say has high risks but also provides the hope of salvaging a policy that deeply disturbs an increasing number of Americans.

"He's giving the speech," said a White House official Tuesday, "because he thinks the fate of American policy in the region hangs in the balance."

Administration officials acknowledge that voter sentiment runs strongly against increased U.S. involvement in Central America. They say the president has decided he will not be able to get the military and economic aid he seeks to shore up the government of El Salvador unless the American people can be convinced they have a vital stake in the region.

"There's a high risk to this," said one official, "but it's a higher risk not to do it. We are on a downward roll with Congress right now. The president feels that the public is confused and doesn't understand what's going on in the region and he wants a forum to address the people."

At stake is Mr. Reagan's ability to muster bipartisan support for his policies regarding some of the poorest and poorest U.S. neighbors. The threat of escalating regional violence and uncontrolled covert intelligence operations has prompted key congressional committees, with broad support in both houses, to challenge his basic approach to Central America.

The president said Tuesday, in an interview with Gannett Newspapers, that he was "not completely happy" with a House subcommittee vote Tuesday to approve \$30 million in aid for El Salvador instead of the \$60 million he had sought.

"The cup's half full," he said. "We need a full cup. We will go back for more."

Skepticism about involvement in El Salvador and Nicaragua is higher than on most other national security issues. Administration officials cited public opinion polls, which they said Tuesday were similar to the findings of private surveys, indicating lack of support for Mr. Reagan's policies.

The most recent one, reported April 12 in the Los Angeles Times, found that only 26 percent of Americans believe the U.S. role in El Salvador is "morally justified" compared to 49 percent who believe it is not. By a margin of 45 to 33 percent, voters said El Salvador is not vital to U.S. defense. By a margin of 40 to 23 percent, they said involvement there "will not end in victory."

White House officials said Mr. Reagan intends to deliver a measured account of U.S. policy that one official described as "more a report than a speech." He is expected to name a special envoy to the region.

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■ Reagan's defense plans face heavy cuts. Democrats say. They predict his five-year, \$1.8-trillion proposal will be cut by at least \$200 billion. Page 3.

■ Nicaragua has converted an irregular guerrilla force into a sizable army with the help of the Cubans, East Germans, Bulgarians, Russians and French. U.S. Defense Department officials say. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The N.Y. stock rally stalled amid profit-taking. Page 11.

■ Exxon profit rose 26 percent in the first quarter. Page 9.

France to Boycott U.S.-Sponsored Sessions on Summit

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government has decided to boycott a U.S.-sponsored dinner in Paris and a follow-up meeting being organized by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, asserting that the Reagan administration was deliberately bypassing existing international organizations to prepare the summit meeting of industrialized nations in Virginia next month.

Authoritative French government sources said Wednesday that President Francois Mitterrand had personally approved the decision.

The dinner is to be held at a restaurant in Paris on May 10 and is to be followed by a working session the next day of the seven nations planning to attend the summit conference in Williamsburg. The working session would be held at the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Letters from the French government declining the invitation of Mr. Regan and William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, were being drafted for signing Thursday. A French official described them as "friendly, but firm," and said they had been approved by President Mitterrand.

Commenting in Paris on the reasons for the decision, the official said that "our understanding is that the approach to summit preparations are to be informal and not bureaucratic, and these meetings conflict with that goal."

The official emphasized that "we are ready to discuss the two, related issues on the agenda, but not in this way."

World trade and finance are the focal points of meetings of ministers from the seven nations and officials of several international organizations. Many ministers have already accepted invitations to the two functions, including the heads of the OECD, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, sources in Washington said Wednesday.

Reagan administration sources said that they expected the dinner and meeting to be held as planned. They said they could not react to the substance of objections in the French government's letters declining the invitation until they had been received.

French officials said the sense of the letters was that although the

U.S. Eases Stand on Gas Supplies

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In what was viewed as an important conciliatory move in discussions with the allies over East-West trade, the Reagan administration Wednesday dropped its support for a recommendation to members of the International Energy Agency that countries limit their dependence on any single source of natural gas to 30 percent of total gas requirements, IEA sources said.

The recommendation was a key provision in an IEA draft report that was widely viewed as reflecting the Reagan administration's

hard-line approach to limiting European dependence on Soviet natural gas, and which was approved by the agency's governing board Wednesday evening.

"It was a major concession by the Americans, although not every-

one is entirely happy," a senior official who participated in the meeting said. He added that the final draft recommendations, which last week were widely criticized by European governments, will be presented for approval by energy ministers from the 21-nation agency in Paris on May 8.

The draft also recommends that countries ensure their energy security by adopting a "comprehensive and qualitative approach" to deal with gas supply disruptions and to promote the development of indigenous sources of gas.

— Axel Krause

Italy Strike Called Off

The Associated Press

ROME — Unions announced Wednesday that they have called off a 12-hour national strike by airport administrators and control tower employees that threatened to stop air traffic in Italy on Friday.

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— Axel Krause



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, right, greeted U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Wednesday.

After Reshuffle, Singapore Still Seeks a '2d Generation' of Leaders

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The unexpected announcement this month of a political reshuffle by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has revived speculation over who will succeed Mr. Lee, Singapore's ruler for more than 20 years.

In this tightly controlled island republic, which has a Chinese majority, a public dismissal of the kind just given to the secretary-general of the National Trades Union Congress is viewed as a serious loss of face for Lee Kuan Yew.

It is also a warning to the half-dozen other "second generation" aspirants who are handpicked by the prime minister from nominations within the ruling People's Action Party and then watched as

closely in performance as schoolboys taking a final examination.

Although Mr. Lim will retain his cabinet post as minister without portfolio, his chances for accession while Mr. Lee holds the reins now seem slim.

In his place, another leading contender, Ong Teng Cheong, will inherit the task of running Singapore's unions, a job traditionally seen as a national power base and one that Mr. Lee himself made use of during his own rise to the top in the early 1960s.

At the time of his appointment to the top union job in 1979, Mr. Lim was seen by union leaders as one of the prime minister's technocrats and viewed with suspicion.

Mr. Lim earned a reputation for hard work but also for a bureaucratic and impatient style of management that raised the hackles of

the old guard who enjoyed the implicit support of President Devan Nair, a former unionist.

Union officials reportedly complained to the prime minister that grass-roots unionists were being pushed into the back room by inexperienced technocrats. The technocrats had ostensibly been inserted into union leadership only to advise in the modernization of the union movement.

In the prime minister's letter to Mr. Lim, published on the front page of the government-supervised Straits Times, Mr. Lee wrote: "By temperament and personality, Ong Teng Cheong is more likely to succeed in welding together the professionals and union leaders with a minimum of friction."

However, the manner of Mr. Lim's dismissal has caused as much

public speculation as did the failure of the prime minister's policy and Mr. Lim's implementation of it.

The exposure in the local press of a decision taken eight months ago points to either an undisclosed offense by Mr. Lim or to a belief by the prime minister that a well-timed public humiliation of one of his protégés would keep the others on their toes.

The prime minister himself has publicly mourned the lack of "second generation" political talent available in Singapore, most recently in a speech promising he would step down at the time of the next general election, due in 1990.

Next the nation can develop "men who can make the party and a young leadership relevant to the Singapore of the 1990s, Singapore

is in trouble," Mr. Lee said last December.

Four critics of Mr. Lee, fearful of being quoted by name, said that the prime minister had himself created a vacuum of political talent during his determined rise to one-man rule within the form of parliamentary democracy. They note that there is only one token opposition party member of Parliament out of 75 seats.

An emphasis on developing technocratic skills, and promoting Singapore as a stable environment for high-technology foreign investment has meant, at least to the prime minister, no room for real political debate or a realistic testing of political skills.

One veteran of Singapore's politics said: "The People's Action Party is contracting because dissenters have no assurance that they

won't be personally cut short by Lee himself."

At least one political contender appears to be doing better than Ong Teng Cheong, Lim Chee Onn or S. Dhanabalan. He is Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong, who has received more publicity than any of the other second generation politician of late in his campaign to win support for the role of defense.

According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Goh received more votes in the election to the ruling party's executive Central Committee than did Mr. Ong. Furthermore, the military portfolio is an excellent base from which to build power.

But Mr. Goh has a formidable potential rival — the prime minister's eldest son, Colonel Lee Hsien Loong.

Colonel Lee is widely described

by acquaintances as circumspect, charming and exceptionally bright in mathematics. Only 30 years old, he was appointed by his father last year to a post created for him, chief of general staff, making him No. 3 in the Singapore armed forces.

Singaporeans interviewed are divided in their assessment of the role to be played by Colonel Lee. Many are sure he wants his father's job, and which of the others really want it.

As a party veteran explained: "Anyone who wants to be appointed by Lee isn't strong enough to take over from him. I would rather see a cohesive transition, not just one strong man, but Lee is really looking for a clone of himself."

"Anyway, I don't think he will quit in 1990. He is playing for keeps."



Lee Kuan Yew

FitzGerald Party Loses Vote in the Dail

DUBLIN — The four-month-old Irish government suffered Wednesday its first parliamentary defeat, over a bill to put an existing legal ban on abortion into the constitution.

The government's wording of the bill was defeated by 22 votes. A tougher version drafted by the opposition was carried overwhelmingly as a majority of the parliamentarians in Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's Fine Gael party abstained and a few members voted for it.

Some members of the Labor Party, who are junior members of the coalition, voted against both versions on the ground that any amendment was unnecessary.

The defeat, while it did not mean the fall of the government, was a

major embarrassment for Mr. FitzGerald, who had branded the opposition wording ambiguous to the point where it could put the lives of women at risk.

The bill will now be voted upon in a referendum, and it appears likely to be approved overwhelmingly by Ireland's predominantly Roman Catholic population.

In a final plea to the 164 members of the Dail, or parliament, Justice Minister Michael Noonan said Wednesday: "This almost all-male and almost all Catholic Dail seems by majority determined to impose its moral values and medical criteria on the women of Ireland for decades to come."

"Shame on those of us who would do so today," he added.

The defeat was virtually assured after Fine Gael leaders ruled dur-

ing talks with party rebels Tuesday night that this was an issue of conscience and that defectors would not be punished.

Mr. FitzGerald had insisted on new wording for a bill to write existing legislation banning abortion into the constitution after his attorney general said the original version was ambiguous.

The original version, drafted by the opposition Fianna Fail party when it was in power, could mean that a baby's life would take precedence over that of the mother. It also would ban certain types of contraceptives. Attorney General Peter Sutherland ruled.

However, the new version was attacked as too weak by the opposition and the bill's sponsor, a small pressure group, and was opposed by eight right-wing Fine

Gael deputies, who said they would vote for the opposition wording.

They include Liam Cosgrave, whose father and grandfather were prime minister, and Oliver Flanagan, a papal knight who had appeared prepared to risk expulsion from the party by voting against the government wording.

The referendum on the issue is expected in about six weeks.

The Irish Times summed up the views of many commentators Wednesday when it said that it regretted that deputies were not addressing crucial problems such as crime and unemployment.

It said that instead they were debating "proposals altogether divisive, and unnecessary, designed to forbid something already stringently forbidden by law."

Norway Says Object Seen Offshore May Have Been Foreign Submarine

STAVANGER, Norway — The Norwegian Navy mounted a search Wednesday for an object that was spotted near a large naval base, officials said, adding that the object may have been a submarine.

Rear Admiral H.B. Ellingsen said two civilian divers spotted what appeared to be the conning tower of a submarine in the Hardangerfjord, a bay on Norway's west coast near Husnes.

Husnes is 31 kilometers (19 miles) south of Haakonsværn, the command center for the Norwegian Navy. Admiral Ellingsen said a submarine, if its presence were confirmed, could have been planning to monitor maneuvers scheduled in the area by NATO's northern fleet.

"We have had a report this afternoon on the sighting of a submarine coming tower halfway inside the Hardangerfjord, near Husnes," said Admiral Ellingsen, who is coordinating officer of the Norwegian military staff.

"Special marine aircraft and naval units have been sent into the fjord to look for the submarine," he said. "The vessel is termed in official language as a possible submarine."

Admiral Ellingsen said that if the sighting were confirmed "it will not be too difficult to keep it there and we have a fair chance of closing off the fjord."

"It is not a Norwegian submarine, nor is it a NATO submarine," he added. "As far as we understand from the visual sightings it is not a midget submarine, but one of normal size."

The report came after Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden warned Tuesday that his country would attack foreign submarines caught in Swedish waters.

That warning followed a government report Tuesday that at least 40 such intrusions occurred last year. Members of the panel that published the report said they assumed that the Soviet Union was responsible.

Sweden protested the alleged intrusions and called home its ambassador to Moscow for briefings.

"It is unjustifiable for a major power to behave like this in relations with a nonaligned neighbor," Mr. Palme said.

■ **Soviet Vessel Expelled**

A Soviet vessel was expelled from Norwegian waters Tuesday night after entering Oslo harbor without clearance. The Associated Press reported from Oslo. The police said the captain of the Ayu-Dag, a 70-foot (21-meter) research vessel, agreed to pay a fine of 8,000 kroner (\$1,125).

■ **Allegations Denied**

The Tass press agency denied Sweden's allegations that Soviet submarines had intruded in Swedish waters. The AP reported from Moscow. Tass called the accusation groundless propaganda concocted by anti-Soviet militarists. The Tass comment followed a denial Tuesday of the accusations by the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm.

Thai Leader May Accept New Term

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda has reconsidered his resignation, which was announced Tuesday, and is ready to accept nomination for another four-year term, political sources said Wednesday.

They said Prime Minister Prem, 62, had reversed his decision to leave politics after a personal appeal from Thailand's elder statesman and former prime minister, Kukrit Pramoj.

The sources said Mr. Prem had agreed to make himself available to lead another coalition government after Mr. Kukrit, leader of the Social Action Party, persuaded him that no civilian coalition government could survive without him.

The Social Action Party and its main political rival, the Thai Nation Party, have almost equal support in the House of Representatives, the 324-seat lower house of parliament.

The two parties have in the past week fought for the right to form a new government under the leadership of Mr. Prem, who is regarded as the ideal compromise between Thailand's army and elected politicians.

Mr. Prem has been Thailand's longest-serving prime minister since World War II.

Political sources said Mr. Prem, who was likely to be re-nominated by parliament next week, would favor a coalition formed of the same members as the last government — the Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party and moderate Democratic Party.

The Thai Nation Party, meanwhile, won its first battle in parliament Tuesday when the candidate it supported became speaker of the lower house.

Mr. Prem called last week's elections after parliament rejected a army-backed constitutional amendment, which would have extended military influence in government and allowed officers to hold political positions.

Reagan Urges Firm Stand on 'Threat'

(Continued from Page 1)

help arrange elections in El Salvador in which leftist rebels would take part.

Former Senator Richard B. Stone of Florida, a Democrat, has been widely mentioned as a leading contender for the post.

Except for State of the Union speeches, Mr. Reagan has used the joint session of Congress format only once before, when he spoke on economic policy on April 28, 1981.

Despite the high hopes at the White House, the prospects facing Reagan policy in Central America seem dimly.

"What you're asking Congress to do is cast votes for unpleasant propositions," said Representative Richard B. Cheney, a Wyoming Republican who is a strong supporter of administration policy in Central America.

In immediate terms, the "unpleasant propositions" are defined by the president's request to Congress to spend \$250 million in military aid over the next 18 months in El Salvador and Honduras, the two most important U.S. allies in the region.

But the policy also is defined in

secret terms, which the president is unlikely to address directly in his speech. For the past two years, the United States has been spending \$20 million annually in Central Intelligence Agency funds to support paramilitary forces that raid targets in Nicaragua from Honduran bases.

Another \$20 million is being spent on covert intelligence-collection activities, according to informed sources.

Mr. Reagan's foreign policy advisers have justified their request for more military aid in Central America in stark and simple terms, saying it is impossible to fight armed insurgencies with land reform and social justice.

Congressional critics, however, say he has relied too heavily on military means and aggressive covert activities by the CIA rather than trying harder to achieve negotiated peace in the region.

Neutral, Nonaligned States Protest Lack of Progress at Madrid Talks

MADRID — Neutral and non-aligned states protested Wednesday over the lack of progress at the East-West talks. Malta openly questioned the point of continuing the meeting that is in its third year, delegates said.

The smaller nations among the 35 at the conference on European Security and Cooperation had called a special plenary session to express their concern. Western del-

egates acknowledged the problem but did not respond with any suggestions.

Eight of the nine neutral and non-aligned states had proposed to end the conference Wednesday in a compromise document they introduced last month. It softened or dropped a number of key Western demands for improved human rights in the Soviet bloc, and Western reluctance to accept it was the main reason for continued stalemate.

EC Jobs Session Opens

BRUSSELS — Members of the European Parliament called for steps to create jobs Wednesday, to open a meeting on EC employment.



ASSASSINATION SUSPECT — Habbib Shartouti, center, suspected of killing President-elect Bashir Gemayel of Lebanon in September by detonating a remote-controlled bomb, was turned over to Lebanese authorities for trial. Since shortly after the assassination, Mr. Shartouti, 25, had been in the custody of the militia once controlled by Gemayel.

Reagan Urged by ITC To Limit Steel Imports

WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission recommended Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan impose quotas on imports of specialty steel products for the next three years.

H.W. Delano, vice president of Cyclops Corp. in Pittsburgh and head of a public relations committee for the steel industry, expressed satisfaction with the recommendation but said: "We would have preferred five years."

The industry may lobby the president for the longer period.

Mr. Reagan has 60 days to decide whether to accept, reject or modify the recommendation. If he rejects or modifies it, Congress then would have 90 days to overrule him.

(Nippon Steel has agreed to buy an American specialty metals firm. Story, Page 9.)

(Luxembourg will raise taxes to try to save its ailing steel company. Story, Page 11.)

cent for rod and 26.9 percent for alloy tool steel.

Minimum levels were also recommended in each category so that imports would not be cut below specified levels if the U.S. market shrunk.

The panel recommended that the quotas be retroactive to Jan. 1 and that the administration allocate them on a country-by-country basis.

In November, Mr. Reagan referred the industry's request for aid to the ITC for an advisory ruling. The ITC ruled March 24 that the domestic industry had been injured by imports.

West Germany Won't Prosecute Ousted Ex-Nazi

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany — A former Nazi deported from the United States to West Germany will not be prosecuted for war crimes because "nothing serious is known against him," the main Nazi war crimes office said here Wednesday.

Hans J. Lipschis, 63, the first suspected war criminal that the United States has deported on its own initiative, flew to West Germany on April 14, the U.S. Justice Department said Tuesday.

It said Mr. Lipschis, a Lithuanian-born former member of the SS-Totenkopf (Death's Head) Division, had served at the Auschwitz and Birkenau death camps in Poland from 1941 to 1945 and had personally taken part in the persecution of civilians, most of them Jewish, who later died in the camp's gas chambers.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Aide Begins Talks in Cyprus

ATHENS (IHT) — The U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, began two days of political talks in Cyprus Wednesday despite the cancellation of a two-day visit to Athens.

The Cypriot government is believed eager to preserve U.S. support for a new effort to arrive at a United Nations peace formula for the island. The Greek and Greek Cypriot governments agreed earlier this month to push for a General Assembly debate of the Cyprus problem on May 9.

Mr. Burt has upset the Athens government with comments on U.S. aid policy toward Greece and Turkey, the Athens government's rival in the Mediterranean and on what he criticized as efforts to "internationalize" the Cyprus issue. Greece reacted to the statements by canceling a series of high-level meetings that Mr. Burt was to have had in Athens. The United States in turn canceled the visit.

Nkomo Aides Cleared but Detained

HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — Six officials in Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union were acquitted Wednesday of stockpiling arms, their lawyers said, but they were kept in detention.

After being cleared by the High Court, all six were immediately handed 30-day detention orders under emergency regulations allowing the police to arrest anyone thought to be a threat to public safety or order, the lawyers said. The detention orders could be renewed after 30 days.

The acquittal by the High Court dealt a blow to allegations by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that Mr. Nkomo and his party planned to overthrow the three-year-old Socialist government. The six included two of Mr. Nkomo's former guerrilla commanders, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku. A seventh defendant, Misheck Velepi, was found guilty of aiding the stockpiling of arms and was imprisoned for three years.

U.K. Aide Pleads for Shcharansky

MOSCOW (UPI) — The first British minister to visit the Soviet Union in six years Wednesday ended talks in Moscow during which he requested the release of the imprisoned dissident, Anatoli Shcharansky. British sources said.

Malcolm Rifkind, undersecretary of state, arrived Sunday and held three days of talks with Soviet officials, including the first deputy foreign minister, Georgi Korniyenko. A British Embassy official said their talks centered on nuclear arms, but also included Poland, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

According to other British sources, Mr. Rifkind also passed on a letter from Mr. Shcharansky's wife, Avital, who is in London, pleading for his release. "He passed on her message and also told Soviet officials that he didn't understand why Shcharansky could not be released," a source said.

U.S. Weekly Sought Hitler Diaries

NEW YORK (AP) — Time magazine says it negotiated to buy the rights to the purported diaries of Adolf Hitler from Stern, the West German news magazine, but the deal collapsed when the two sides could not agree on a price.

"We never came close to an agreement on the price," said Brian Brown, publicity manager for Time. "We were unable to resolve the differences between Time's and Stern's closing deadlines, and because of our inability to do that, we would have been unable to ensure that some other publication did not steal the property. And there was insufficient time for us to conduct our own investigation into the legitimacy of the documents."

Newsweek magazine also decided not to buy the diaries because of questions "of how to authenticate the materials," an unidentified senior editor told The New York Times. Newsweek decided Friday to publish a cover story on the diaries.

San Francisco Mayor Wins Vote

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — Mayor Dianne Feinstein has won a resounding endorsement, as San Francisco voters rejected the attempt of a tiny political group to remove her from the office she has held since December 1978.

Final returns showed 29,269 votes in favor of recalling the 49-year-old mayor and 127,043 opposed, or 80 percent in her favor against 18.4 percent in favor of recall. The only question on the ballot was whether Mayor Feinstein should be recalled.

The recall effort was originated by the White Panther Party, about 20 veterans of the street demonstrations and radical political groupings of the 1960s. They opposed a gun control ordinance, later invalidated, that the mayor had originated, pushed through the Board of Supervisors and signed into law in 1982.

For the Record

LONDON (UPI) — Army experts Wednesday defused a World War II bomb weighing 40-60 pounds (about 18-27 kilograms) discovered on a construction site in North Kensington.

ROME (AP) — Italy's minister of civil defense, Loris Fortuna, said Wednesday that no solution was in sight in the search for 41 drums filled with dioxin waste from the site of the 1976 explosion at the chemical plant of the Icmesa company in Seveso near Milan.

Thyssen Information

In fiscal 1981/82, the Thyssen Group's course of business was characterized by contrasts. In the Federal Republic of Germany, higher steel prices and a positive development at Thyssen Industrie led to a definite improvement in the results. Our foreign subsidiaries, however, suffered major losses, in particular because of the further aggravated US automobile crisis. Nevertheless, Thyssen's worldwide business situation in 1981/82 was much better than last year although the overall result was not satisfactory.

Thyssen AG's net earnings — after release of Group reserves — totalled DM 52 million. On April 8, 1983, the stockholders' meeting decided to use this amount for a cash dividend of DM 2.00 per nominal DM 50.00 share. In addition, foreign stockholders will be reimbursed DM 0.23 per share by Bundesamt für Finanzen.

The new fiscal year of 1982/83 started under unfavourable economic conditions. The further sharp decline of the world economy and parity changes within the European Community had a highly unfavourable

effect on the steel market. Our steel and specialty steel divisions were considerably affected. During the first 6 months of 1982/83, sales of the steel division were down 23% from last year. This is primarily due to a substantial decrease in tonnages shipped which, however, have somewhat recovered in the meantime. Steel revenues per ton, too, after their decline during the first 6 months of 1982/83, are now experiencing a stabilization. In the specialty steel division tonnages sold and revenues per ton obtained so far were not satisfactory, either. Our specialty steel sales dropped by 17% during the first 6 months of 1982/83.

In the capital goods and manufactured products division, during 1982/83, Thyssen Industrie successfully maintained its position in spite of the largely prevailing recession. Notwithstanding the general decline in demand, several major orders were booked in such fields as mechanical engineering, specialty shipbuilding, and transportation equipment. Sales fell by 4% during the first 6 months. For 1982/83, we are anticipating

a positive contribution to the overall result. The situation continues to be unfavourable for Budd. In the new fiscal year, the US demand for passenger cars has improved slightly, but supplies of parts to the truck industry invariably remain weak. Great efforts are also required in Budd's railroad business in order to overcome the difficulties which had arisen in 1981/82.

At Thyssen Handelsunion, sales declined by 5% during the first 6 months of fiscal 1982/83. In the meantime, however, a slight recovery in demand has been noted in most of the trading branches. For 1982/83, we are again anticipating a positive contribution of our trading division to the overall result.

All in all, Thyssen's worldwide external sales for fiscal 1982/83 have so far averaged DM 2.3 billion per month, i.e. down 9% from last year.



Thyssen worldwide 1981/82 (October 1, 1981 – September 30, 1982)

Total sales of the divisions			Labour force; annual average		144,700
Steel	DM	9.3 bill.	From the balance sheet		
Specialty steel	DM	3.0 bill.	Balance sheet total		
Capital goods and manufactured products	DM	9.3 bill.	Equity	DM	2.9 bill.
Trading and services	DM	16.5 bill.	Capital expenditure	DM	1,015 mill.
Total sales			Depreciation & amortization	DM	1,106 mill.
Thyssen Group	DM	38.1 bill.	Dividend	DM	52 mill.
Intercompany sales	DM	7.5 bill.			
External sales					
Thyssen Group	DM	30.6 bill.			

On April 8, 1983, the stockholders' meeting of Thyssen AG approved the supervisory and the executive boards' suggestions on the reorganization of the Thyssen Group's steel and specialty steel divisions.

Our steel division constitutes a subsidiary by the name of Thyssen Stahl AG. From now on, Thyssen AG will concentrate solely on directing and controlling the entire Thyssen Group.

Democrats See Halving Of the Growth Rate for U.S. Military Budgets

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic leaders are predicting that Congress will increase the rate of growth in military spending during the next five years by no more than half as much as President Ronald Reagan is seeking.

They say Congress will cut his two-year, \$1.8-trillion proposal by at least \$200 billion, cutting the spending increase he seeks from 10 percent adjusted for inflation to no more than 5 percent.

Republican leaders agree that Mr. Reagan will get far less than he sought, although the leader of the Senate's Republican majority, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, says he believes the president will get "better than 5 percent" when the proposal is finally approved.

The Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, and the Democratic chairman of the House Budget Committee, James R. Jones of Oklahoma, said there was a strong consensus in Congress in favor of holding the increase to 5 percent or less.

Mr. Jones said Tuesday that high-ranking Department of Defense officials have told him that the department could "live with" an increase of as little as 4 percent if the Pentagon were assured of that level of funding during the five-year period.

The officials who talked with him do not represent the private feelings of Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, who has insisted on keeping to the 10-percent proposal, Mr. Jones said. But, he added, "they are fairly close to him."

Mr. Jones declined to identify them, explaining that "these were private aides." He added that the condition of such a level of spending is that "they have some assurances that they can plan on that level of growth over the next five years of the budget cycle."

Mr. Jones, who was speaking at a breakfast meeting with reporters, said that to reach a growth rate lower than that proposed by Mr.

Reagan the military would have to cancel or slow down the procurement rate of major weapons systems.

His committee approved a 1984 military budget last month that called for after-inflation growth of 4 percent, and earlier this month the Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee recommended a military budget increase of 5 percent for next year.

Before the interview with Mr. Jones, Senator Byrd said that he thought Mr. Reagan had been receiving bad advice from Mr. Weinberger on the military budget and had made a mistake by not trying to reach a compromise "with Republicans in Congress, not to mention Democrats" on his 10-percent increase proposal.

Mr. Byrd said Mr. Baker and Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, should realize that the president's plan has no chance of passage.

Mr. Baker, informed that Democratic leaders were predicting Congress would approve an increase of no more than 5 percent, said, "I think it'll be higher than that." But he indicated he also thought it would be much less than 10 percent.

"I think we will get 7.5 percent through the Senate," he said in an interview. "We can do better than 5 percent in conference committee. We've got to do better than that."

The Senate will act on the budget proposal approved by Mr. Domenici's Budget Committee.

Mr. Domenici himself has been severely critical of Reagan for refusing to compromise.

Mr. Jones, in the interview, also said that "a significant number" of House Democrats had debated whether they should refuse to seek a budget compromise with Mr. Reagan because it might aid his reelection chances.

In the final analysis, he said, they concluded that economic factors were more important than political considerations and decided to seek a compromise.

Laxalt Tells Reagan Watt Should Be Kept

By John H. Averill
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, said there would be "close to a conservative revolution" if President Ronald Reagan dismissed Interior Secretary James G. Watt out of "political expediency."

Senator Laxalt, who is widely regarded as Mr. Reagan's closest friend and ally in Congress, sidestepped answering whether he would join the revolution. But at a breakfast meeting with reporters Tuesday he said:

"I would be deeply distressed if Jim Watt, in the interests of pure political expediency, were put over the side of the ship."

The senator took issue with contentions, some emanating from White House aides, that

Mr. Watt has become a political liability.

"He is far more an asset than he is a liability," Senator Laxalt said.

He attributed Mr. Watt's political problems to "a lot of people who have strong environmentalist views who view Jim Watt as an enemy" and said there "is nothing Jim Watt could ever do or say that would mollify them."

He said that if Mr. Reagan "should ever call Jim Watt and say, 'Jim, you're too hot politically and I think you should take a walk,' I think you'd have as close to a conservative revolution as you could have. Jim Watt has that kind of conservative support."

"If it is established within the White House family that someone is doing a number on some-



James G. Watt

one else within the family, they should be fired," Senator Laxalt said.

But he added that he had no knowledge that this was occurring.

He described Mr. Reagan's staff as competent and decent and said "there isn't a jerk in the bunch."

U.S. House Wants a Say On Satellites

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has voted to prevent the sale of U.S. weather, land or ocean satellites to private companies without specific congressional approval.

A similarly worded amendment recently passed the Senate Commerce Committee and is expected to be approved easily on the Senate floor.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced March 8 that the president had decided to sell the land and weather satellites and future ocean-sensing satellites. But several congressmen expressed surprise at the announcement, saying they had not been consulted.

Congressmen have been concerned that the sale of the weather satellites could jeopardize the quality of national forecasting, might create a government-subsidized private weather monopoly, and might create trouble internationally, since weather data have for more than a century been shared freely.

The action by Congress on Tuesday prohibits sale of the satellites unless the administration first submits to Congress a comprehensive statement of policies, procedures, conditions and limitations on the sale. Congress then must pass a law approving the sale.

The House action was on a voice vote. The satellite measure was attached as an amendment to the budget authorization for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It originated in the House Science and Technology Committee.

The administration has said it will seek legislation, but it has not said what form it would take. The secretary of commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, said two weeks ago that the administration had no intention of selling the satellites unless the bidding companies could show that they would maintain quality data and satisfy national security and other concerns.

He said the government would buy weather data from the company and distribute it in the United States and abroad much as it does now.

The only company that has proposed to buy the land and weather satellites is the Communications Satellite Corp., or Comsat, which has been lobbying the government for about two years to make the deal.

The NASA authorization bill amounted to \$6.8 billion, up 6 percent from the current year.

Chinese Man Arrested At U.S. Asylum Airing

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A Chinese research scientist seeking political asylum in the United States was unexpectedly arrested as a sex offender midway through a hearing at which the Reagan administration was seeking to justify its refusal to grant him asylum.

Moments after Bernard Hornbach, a federal immigration judge, declared a noon recess in the hearing on Tuesday, two officers from the University of California's police department from Berkeley rose from among the spectators and placed handcuffs on Xia Yuren, a 49-year-old atmospheric physicist. His proposed deportation by the Reagan administration has been opposed by some China scholars.

The scholars maintain that the United States is trying to appease China because of its unhappiness over the recent decision to give U.S. political asylum to the Chinese tennis player Li Na.

According to a university spokesman, Mr. Xia was arrested because of a complaint by a Berkeley student who identified him as a bicyclist who on March 14 harassed her and made a "sex grab" at her near a campus library. A warrant was issued based on a section of the California penal code prohibiting sexual battery. He was held on \$1,500 bail.

Mr. Xia came to the United States in August 1981 in a scientific exchange program and began working at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records, he was charged in Socorro, New Mexico, in February 1982 with battery following a complaint that he had molested a young girl. The charge was dropped Feb. 25, 1982, and two days later he was brought to San Francisco by Chinese officials.

Five days later, according to the records, he climbed out a window of the Chinese Consulate here and, after being denied refuge by Taiwan representatives, was arrested on immigration charges by U.S. agents. He has been fighting deportation since then.

Mr. Xia's arrest startled participants at the hearing, at which supporters of Mr. Xia had asserted that the administration was seeking to use him as a "sacrificial lamb" to appease China.

"They're playing political football with my client," his lawyer, L. Thomas Smith, said before the arrest. "They felt pushed on the Li Na case."

Mr. Xia said that if he were made to return home he would be imprisoned, subjected to public humiliation and perhaps killed.

Testifying Tuesday on behalf of the government, Thomas Fingar, a Stanford University China specialist, said that since Mr. Xia had received widespread public attention, China was not likely to go back on its pledge not to persecute him.

Panel in House Urges Citation Of EPA Ex-Aide

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Energy and Commerce Committee has voted unanimously to recommend that Rita M. Lavelle, a key figure in the committee's investigation of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic-waste program, be cited for contempt of Congress.

The committee voted Tuesday to ask that the full House of Representatives declare Miss Lavelle in contempt of Congress for her failure to appear before the committee's investigations subcommittee March 21 in response to a subpoena. A contempt of Congress citation can carry criminal penalties of up to a year in prison and a fine of up to \$1,000.

Miss Lavelle, former assistant administrator of the agency's toxic-waste program, could not be reached. Her lawyer, James J. Bierbauer, said there were a number of reasons for Miss Lavelle not responding to the subpoena, including what he said was the failure of the committee to provide her air fare and daily living expenses for her stay in Washington.

The Energy and Commerce Committee and three other House committees are continuing to look into allegations of mismanagement and wrongdoing in the operation of the EPA's \$1.6-billion program to clean up hazardous-waste sites. Since the investigations began, Miss Lavelle has been discharged from her position at the EPA and 12 other political appointees have resigned.

U.S. Tribe Fearful Over Slayings Police Suspect Blood Feud in Reservation Violence

By Patt Morrison
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For the last year, Fidelia Salgado has not stepped out of her house on the Soberbo Indian Reservation near Riverside, California, without first listening to her police scanner to see if it was safe outside.

In the last few days, it has not been.

On Saturday morning, a brother and sister were murdered on their way to the reservation's Roman Catholic church for a memorial service for a cousin who accidentally shot himself in the head a year ago.

And on Monday night, Riverside County sheriff's deputies answering a call on the reservation found a house that had been set ablaze. A barrage of gunshots was unleashed on fire fighters who tried to put out the flames. Two bullets shattered window glass and burrowed into a door panel just inches from the driver of one fire truck.

The owners of the house were later booked, along with 19 others, in the murder of Marco Mojado, 30, and Fawn Basquez Duro, 26, on Saturday. The owners and the 21 guns found with them, are still in sheriff's custody.

Mr. Mojado was shot to death in a car only a few hundred yards in front of a sheriff's car, said police Lieutenant Tim Bots. Then, Miss

Duro, who was passing by in a pickup truck, was shot in front of a deputy, just after the officer had finished talking to a group of people later arrested in connection with the slayings.

The two are the latest victims in a blood-feud that has taken at least five lives on the 5,000-acre (2,020-hectare) reservation shared by about 300 Indians.

The origins of the feud may stem from a shooting 13 years ago, but the authorities do not know for certain.

On Tuesday morning, as the house still smoldered, the San Jacinto school district refused to let its bus drive through the reservation to pick up students.

"It's a mess," Lieutenant Bots said of the situation. Deputies respond to calls from the reservation at least once a week, he said, "and in the last three or four months it's much more frequent than that," with many reports of shots being fired and "a very high percentage of homes shot into."

"If you can't even drive down the street without being shot and killed," the officer asked, "how much worse can it be?" Even deputies are in "considerable danger" when they answer calls to the reservation, he said.

Mrs. Salgado, whose granddaughter stayed home when the school bus did not come, has lived

on the reservation for 60 years, and now is "afraid there'll be a war out here, and a lot of innocent people might get hurt."

Officials echoed her fears.

"It's too bad, and it'll probably get worse," said Tom Hayes, the Southern California superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"There's been some activity between two groups," he said, "and we don't really know who the two groups are. They just have to give up their guns, and nobody wants to do that."

Mr. Hayes said he had asked the tribal council to pass a zoning ordinance limiting discharge of guns in certain areas on the reservation, but the five-member council refused. On Tuesday, there was no response from the tribal council offices.

When the shooting starts, Mr. Hayes said, his authority ends. Law enforcement officers have been answering calls to the reservation with increasing frequency since the feud began, perhaps as far back as New Year's Day of 1970, when one man was shot to death.

The feud appears to be a complex, deep-rooted battle, enlisting sympathies and blood ties among siblings, cousins, even neighbors in the tiny tribal branch of the Cahuilla Indians.

Namibia Contact Group May Reassert Its Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Under fire from African leaders and weakened by internal differences, the Western group leading independence talks on South-West Africa, or Namibia, is considering moves to reassert its role, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

The five-nation Western contact group is discussing a French proposal to make a joint statement at the end of a current UN conference on Namibia. The conference, which South Africa is not attending, was called by the General Assembly in December to speed Namibia's independence.

The United States, Britain, West Germany and Canada believe that the conference is helping to serve Soviet bloc propaganda in black

Africa and that the issuing of a statement would give it credibility.

On Tuesday, SWAPO, the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, which has been fighting to wrest control of Namibia from South Africa, said the Western contact group should be disbanded.

He said the group had been diverted from its purpose by U.S. insistence that a Namibian settlement must be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

Speaking after talks with France's minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, Mr. Njoma said: "We exclude only France from our circle."

France has stepped out of line with other members of the group in opposing the linking of the issues.

At the opening of the conference Monday, Mr. Cheysson criticized the United States and South Africa for making the link and said that France could not accept the demands and pretexts being put in the way of the UN plan for Namibian independence.

But diplomatic sources said that following Mr. Njoma's remarks Tuesday, France appeared keen to press its proposal in the contact group for a joint statement, which would probably underline the progress the group had made and the need for its continued existence.

Meanwhile, SWAPO condemned Britain for authorizing the export of radar equipment to South Africa, calling it "a clear violation of the United Nations' mandatory arms embargo against South Africa."

In a statement, SWAPO said the sale "makes a mockery of the British government's policy... that it wishes to see a settlement in Namibia and peace in the region."

On Tuesday, Britain's minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Douglas Hurd, told Parliament in London that the sale of the radar was approved with the understanding that it would be used for air traffic control in South Africa and would have no military applications.

Ex-Russian Spy Adds 4 to List of Japan Sources

United Press International

TOKYO — A former Soviet spy, Stanislav Levchenko, has alleged that four more Japanese, in addition to 26 he named last week, collaborated in the Kremlin's intelligence-gathering operations in Japan, the newspaper Mainichi reported Wednesday.

Mainichi said the former KGB Soviet secret police agent, who defected to the United States in 1979, made the revelations in interviews with its Washington correspondent last week.

The four, identified only by their code names, were in addition to 26 Japanese that Mr. Levchenko accused last week of passing information to Soviet spies in Japan. Those accusations were made public last week by Re Dai, the Japanese language edition of the Reuters Digest.

Mainichi named the four persons Mr. Levchenko disclosed last week as: Rengo, a Foreign Ministry official; Seron, an expert on U.S. affairs; Agis, a veteran reporter; and Brat, an expert in Chinese.

U.S. General Says Philippine Bases Vital to Oppose Soviet Expansion

United Press International

MANILA — A U.S. commander, Major General Kenneth D. Burns, said Wednesday that U.S. bases in the Philippines were vital to defending Philippine trade interests against a heightened Soviet threat.

Talks set for Wednesday on a new five-year agreement on the bases were delayed, but Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the United States and the Philippines had exchanged "position papers." He did not elaborate. Manila was expected to seek substan-

tially higher payment for leases for Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, both about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Manila.

General Burns, commander at Clark Air Base, told an American Chamber of Commerce meeting Wednesday that the success of the negotiations was "in the highest interest of both governments" because of Soviet expansion. But critics say the bases prop up the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and make the Philippines a nuclear target.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Mideast Shuttle

By offering to shuttle around the Middle East until everyone agrees to withdraw from Lebanon, Secretary of State George Shultz may have condemned himself to do his Christmas shopping in the souks of Jerusalem. If Mrs. Shultz doesn't mind an excess of copper trinkets, the time may be well-spent.

The prospects for a Lebanon agreement hardly justify such a rash promise. The Israeli people, to be sure, seem to be tiring of keeping their sons on guard duty against no significant danger. But the Israeli government wants more than a military disengagement; it could have had that after one swift week of battle last June. It also wants political agreements that would justify the costly summering war.

As for the Lebanese, they seem far from unanimous about wanting the Israelis out. And those who do may not be willing to pay the price — a simultaneous Syrian departure.

One reason for nonetheless committing Mr. Shultz's prestige to this negotiation is to establish clear blame for any impasse. The United States has been condemned in Arab capitals for not forcing the Israelis out and for thus undermining its own plan for negotiations between Israel and Jordan. At the least, the Shultz shuttle can expose the real obstacles: Lebanon's frailty, Saudi Arabia's unhelpfulness and Syria's evident determination to stay in Lebanon even if Israel agrees to leave.

If Mr. Shultz cannot overcome these obstacles, Lebanon will lose its last chance for independence. Israel's army would then retreat only part of the way, keeping command of the

south and leaving Syria in command of the north. It will be worth a lot to American diplomacy not to be saddled with responsibility for any such dismemberment.

The secretary may also be driven by the failure of the Reagan plan. The moment King Hussein slammed the door on negotiations with Israel, President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Shultz were widely condemned for not having pushed the plan hard enough. But the fact is they put the full weight of American diplomacy behind an eventual partition of the West Bank, which the present Israeli government is sworn to prevent. And the Arabs' answer was to refuse negotiations even on that basis.

The political imperatives in Jordan and Saudi Arabia may require such timidity and deference even to a weak Palestine Liberation Organization. But after all the extraordinary U.S. support those countries have received, Mr. Shultz now has a right to insist that the history of the Reagan plan not be miswritten.

There is also some other urgent business for him in Israel. Its leading figures deserve to hear firsthand the American view that the recent Arab failures do not by any means confirm the wisdom or success of Israeli policies.

The Palestinian problem that led to the devastation of Lebanon and the occupation of the West Bank will not grow easier with time. Israel remains haunted by the Palestinians' human and national yearning. Its security will never be assured if that yearning continues to be denied and ignored.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Destroying the Monster

Not since the German army retreated on the Stalingrad front has there been such a disorderly rout: The Hitler's diary forces seem to be in panicky flight. And, as is generally the case in these affairs, it also seems to be every man for himself. We do not defend, but we do remark, one apparently widespread emotion on the part of the world's onlookers: amusement, bordering on glee at seeing so many experts and scholars and out-on-a-limb investors in and purveyors of the documents caught in what may be a gigantic hoax. The Germans have a word for it: *Schadenfreude*, meaning joy at another's misfortune. The sight of confounded, humiliated experts seems to afford deep satisfaction to the common man.

But even if droves of onlookers are hoping for the worst, there is, we suspect, also a profound curiosity about what could be in such a document as a handwritten diary kept by Adolf Hitler. So there is a simultaneous hope that such a document will be found and authenticated.

This is not because Hitler stands to be "rehabilitated" in the light of some new knowledge or otherwise made the beneficiary of some "revisionist" interpretation of the Nazi chronicle. Rather it is because there is an overwhelming urge in the rest of us to deride, reduce, unmask and finally ritually destroy this monster by catching him at being no more than a base, gross, greedy little man — as distinct from the huge historical force he aspired to be. From Charlie Chaplin ("The Great Dic-

tator") to Mel Brooks ("Springtime for Hitler") with a stop in between for Spike Jones ("Der Führer's Face"), comic artists have offered us this reading and consolation.

With or without the currently contested diaries, the public has already been treated to a certain amount of household Hitleriana and to the insights of his political and intellectual valets. The books of the late Albert Speer in particular give us a look at the mealtime, social, after-dinner, at-the-movies (yes) Hitler. And this is read to satisfy something in addition to the instinct for destruction by derision. One reads these details in Speer, as one reads Milovan Djilas' "Conversations With Stalin," trying to identify and understand the human component in figures who were sources of such vast suffering, to which they evidently were indifferent (at best), figures whose brutality seemed to exist on such an unfamiliar, unimaginable, inhuman scale.

But in truth, the details of the tyrants' jokes and insecurities and mundane living habits do not help. They do not humanize. They do not explain. The unanswerable question remains: Hitler's diary, if real, would no doubt be a boon to historical studies and it would tell us much. But it still would not tell us what we most would like to know: how a human being could have descended to what he was. In that sense, no matter who does or does not authenticate which documents, humankind will have to go on imagining Hitler.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trade and Security

American trade policy is in a state of more than normal intellectual confusion. The Reagan administration has become increasingly divided between the free traders and an internal opposition that is chiefly concerned by foreign — that is, Japanese — intrusions on the American high-technology industries. This debate has been going on all winter through a series of White House meetings over the Houdaille case.

Houdaille Industries is a Florida manufacturer of computer-driven machine tools; it wants protection from its Japanese competitors on the ground that they comprise a cartel heavily subsidized by their government.

That claim was not very persuasive, and a few days ago President Ronald Reagan turned down Houdaille's request. He was absolutely right to do it, although that hardly ends the argument. While the Houdaille case may be settled, the larger issue is anything but.

Aggrieved American companies are making increasing use of the argument that foreign competition threatens American national security. Dealing with an administration strongly committed to the principle of the free market, they evidently feel that only an appeal to security and military capability will win them a hearing. Perhaps that is true. But the effect is to raise the pitch of the debate and swing it toward an area where compromise is difficult. That tendency is being reinforced by the ad-

ministration's vigorous efforts to strengthen the Export Administration Act. That brings it into collision both with people in Congress who do not want the government interfering with exports for political purposes, and with West Europeans. To the Europeans, the legislation implies more American attempts to reach across their boundaries through the multinational companies to tamper with their foreign policy, as the administration tried to do last year in the failed campaign to stop the Siberian gas pipeline.

The United States is still, by a substantial margin, the world's largest producer and exporter of high-technology goods, and it still exports twice as many dollars' worth as it imports. But American manufacturers have come under heavy competitive pressure in areas that have been traditionally American, and the sense of uneasiness is pervasive. Concern over lost markets abroad has become enmeshed with concern over the flow of American technology to foreign competitors and, more ominously, to the Soviet Union. There is nothing approaching a consensus, in the country or in the administration, on policy for trade in high-technology equipment. But it is pretty clear that the questions of economic policy and the questions of national security will be answered most effectively in those cases where they can be kept separate.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Backstairs Battle for White House Influence

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's White House staff is divided into three parts: the upstairs part headed by the pragmatic James Baker; the downstairs part headed by the conservative William Clark; and the backstairs part patrolled by the differences between upstairs and downstairs.

There have been differences among most presidents' advisers ever since Thomas Jefferson was accused of relying on an "invisible, inscrutable" group of associates that engaged in "backstairs influence." So the current rumors of a struggle for the president's mind among the Big Four — Mr. Baker, Mr. Clark, Michael Deaver and Edwin Meese — are not new, just more public.

They are the result of President Reagan's remoteness from the day-to-day formation of policy, of his habit of delegating authority widely, and not to a single chief of staff, as President Dwight Eisenhower did, and of his tendency to avoid getting his principal aides together on a regular basis to listen patiently to their arguments and differences.

Franklin Roosevelt managed to be a pretty good president, though even his idolatrous supporters concede that he took his advice from inside and outside the White House and even

took a mischievous delight in playing off one staff or cabinet member against another.

He followed the military staff system. He did not spend hours listening to the disputes of his principal aides, but gave Sherman Adams and later General Bedell Smith authority and responsibility for settling differences. When his chief of staff could not settle differences, he insisted on a one-page memorandum defining the problem, no matter how complicated, and then made his decision.

Harry Truman did not believe in the single chief of staff. He had six principal advisers, with whom he met every morning. At the end of the day, he would have a little bourbon and branch-water with one of them in the Oval Office, but would take a bundle of papers upstairs until late in the night.

John F. Kennedy followed much the same system with his brother Robert, Larry O'Brien, Kenny O'Donnell and Ted Sorensen at his side, though their assignments were not limited as rigidly as those of the Truman advisers.

Lyndon Johnson did not invite criticism or differences within his staff or cabinet, but bullied his advisers into compliance, which helps

explain his troubles in Vietnam. There were few leaks out of the White House in those days, and even if the leaks were true, the president did not hesitate to reverse a decision to demonstrate that they were not.

Richard Nixon ran his staff by stealth. He did his homework and mastered the details of policy, but he delegated vast powers to Bob Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in an atmosphere of Byzantine secrecy and intrigue. This is perhaps the best recent example of the dangers of a staff loyal to the person of the president rather than to the oath of office.

Jimmy Carter had his troubles between his White House staff and his cabinet, particularly over the conduct of foreign policy. But his White House staff was drawn from a group of Georgia friends who got along with one another comparatively well. He met with the principal members every morning, held a foreign policy meeting often for hours every Friday morning, invited and listened to disputes, sometimes over the most intricate details of policy.

Mr. Reagan's way is a reflection of his character and his personality. He is more interested in presenting policy than forming it. He does not have a controlling chief of staff; he does

not limit his principal advisers to a special field of concentration like Mr. Truman, but lets the Big Four play the field and run across one another; he does not dominate or intimidate his staff, like Mr. Johnson; and he does not read and work like Mr. Carter.

Does it matter? Most observers here would say it does. But there are some advantages. It frees him to speak and perform, which he does better than any president in recent memory, even when he is peddling nonsense.

Also, since he could stop the squabbling and most of the White House leaks by taking the Big Four to the woodshed, it is conceivable that the leaks of his coming plans provide him an opportunity to test public and congressional opinion before acting.

But it matters because one day he takes his advice from upstairs and the next from downstairs. His speeches are more vivid and unyielding than his acts, which creates a feeling of uncertainty and incoherence at home and abroad, and is harmful to the president because there is continuing doubt about whether he is really in command of a steady, continuing policy.

Accordingly, his proposals are increasingly rejected by the Congress and the allies. And the confusion of his staff is at least partly to blame. *The New York Times.*

Analyzing the 'Hitler Diaries'

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Newsweek magazine, which nearly blew a wad of money on the "Hitler diaries," rather casually says at the end of its lengthy coverage that their genuineness "almost doesn't matter in the end." Real or fake, the excitement they generate tells us a lot about ourselves.

Newsweek may be right, though not quite in the sense intended. Real or fake, this "discovery" by Gerd Heidemann of West Germany's Stern magazine is a fascinating parable of historical gullibility.

If I were teaching history I would have my students tackle this as a living lesson in historical detection. I would begin with the amazing coincidence that these previously unheard-of handwritten diaries (who dictated all his known writings, from "Mein Kampf" on) should appear on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power.

From there, I would turn to its curious provenance: That a "former officer of the Wehrmacht" retrieved these notebooks, unscored, from a flaming plane crash in 1945 and concealed them "in a haystack" (where else, unless a pumpkin?) until his 81st year.

Now, Prussians are celebrated for their discipline. But this is truly abnormal self-restraint.

Consider next what has been disclosed about the physical condition of the alleged diaries. Here in mint condition are 60 identical notebooks, through which only some 50,000 words have been spaced. How many diaries covering 13 years are all written on the same materials? How many famous diarists (hang your head, Samuel Pepys) have been so thoughtful as to sign each page? Humm.

And what about the familiar characters and episodes on which the "diaries" are said to shed light — or intriguing shadow?

Did Adolf Hitler really regard Neville Chamberlain, his hapless dupe at Munich, as "this smoothie Englishman... this cunning fox"? If so, that judgment was his alone. No stranger misconception has emerged since Malcolm Muggeridge's story that the Nazis, having read P.G. Wodehouse, sent spies to England in spats.

And speaking of the English — it is May 1940 and the Wehrmacht has the British Expeditionary Force pinned at Dunkirk — they are, Hitler complains in one notebook, "driving me crazy. Should I let them escape or not?"

Whoever wrote that knew that Dunkirk is a historical puzzle; that Hitler, to the dismay of his gener-



als, ordered his armor to pause. But there is much authoritative testimony on the point. The terrain before Dunkirk was marshy and threaded with canals, unfriendly to tanks; and Hitler had been persuaded by Göring that the Luftwaffe could destroy the British forces on the beaches, sparing the army for the drive on Paris.

During the fateful pause, however, Göring's planes were foiled by bad weather and British Spitfires, while an armada of small craft ferried British and French armies across the Channel to safety.

Like so many of history's puzzles, the Dunkirk miracle was made of muddle and miscalculation, not willful intent.

It seems overwhelmingly probable that the "diaries" are phony. That is apparently the almost universal suspicion of German scholars, whom Stern carefully kept out of the picture.

If they are forged, who benefits? Cupidity, of course, is never to be ruled out. But a polished Hitler, a Hitler who admires Chamberlain, who cannot bring himself to finish the British Army at Dunkirk, who is even a secret co-conspirator in Rudolf Hess's "peace" mission to England, who says nothing revealing about genocide, is a Hitler with a role to play in creating discord within NATO. If, say, Eastern-bloc forgers could make Hitler appear so "ordinary" and so reasonable, then the wartime Allies might seem malicious and unreasonable. Otherwise, why the division of Germany in 1944-45?

Good forgery is a bit like a chess board offensive. You must think at least one move ahead of the defender. The jury on the "Hitler diaries" is still out, but on the face of the matter it looks like clumsy chess.

The Washington Post.

Can the Good Soldier Shultz Do Better Than a Purple Heart?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz has been a good soldier in a way that his predecessor (who actually was a soldier) was not. He has been the trench warrior keeping his head down — none of that glory stuff. And for this he has come under "friendly fire" from anonymous snipers in the White House, in the Congress, even at the State Department. Mr. Shultz is a high in sheep's clothing; they have been saying his reactive, methodical, uninspiring ways are the big reason Ronald Reagan's foreign policy has so little to show for itself.

So now Mr. Shultz has been sent over the top into the thick of the Middle East maelstrom. His mission is peace and he is out there. The desire, the need for it is sure there. In public statements he has talked bravely of breakthroughs — on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and on the president's peace initiative of last Sept. 1.

It is almost as if, by the sudden decision to throw George Shultz into the breach, the Reagan administration is out to prove his (and its) critics wrong. We will show you, the administration seems to be saying, that we do have a Middle East policy; it is the Reagan Plan, and it is not dead. But unless there has been a lot of secret, diplomatic spadework — and some fairly firm commitments all around — the personal, high-profile intervention of Secretary Shultz at this late stage seems more likely to prove the critics right.

I am not saying Mr. Shultz will come home empty-handed. But whatever he achieves in Lebanon may well serve to spoil the larger success he seeks: new life for the Reagan plan to resolve the larger Arab-Israeli-Palestinian problem.

It is conceivable that the extra weight of an actively engaged U.S.

secretary of state will be what is needed to clear away the final obstacles to an agreement between Lebanon and Israel on a phased withdrawal of Israeli forces. It is even possible that the Syrians will honor their commitment to withdraw as the Israelis withdraw.

This could remove a major Jordanian talking point for not participating in the Reagan peace process. King Hussein's argument has been that if the United States cannot exercise influence over Israel on the issue of Lebanon, it is not a reliable partner in negotiations on the Palestinian question. Mr. Shultz talks as if he genuinely believes that the king, influenced by other Arab moderates, might then be prepared to shake off the obstructive hand of Yasser Arafat and the PLO Liberation Organization — that he will make the requisite commitments to Israel's right to exist and to Camp David that would point the finger of transgression squarely at the Jerusalem government.

But it is against just that chain of events, however remote, that the over-resourceful Begin government is already digging in. A new line of defense against the Reagan plan is visible even now in Israeli public pronouncements. It cannot be a coincidence when only a day or so apart, the acting ambassador in Washington, Deputy Chief of Mission Benjamin Netanyahu, and the spokesman for the Israeli cabinet, Dan Meridor, are saying almost the same thing in almost the same words (the former in *The Wall Street Journal*, and the latter at the American Enterprise Institute here in Washington).

What they are saying, paraphrased, is that the "Arabs" (both amply Iran in this company) are

by nature violence-prone and untrustworthy; that they war among themselves more often than they war against Israel; that the survival of their own dictatorial regimes is their principal concern; that they are united only by hostility to Israel; that for all these reasons, the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian issue is not central to Middle East stability — solving that problem will not guarantee peace. The more sensible proposition — that there can be no hope of stability without solving that problem — is not addressed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It does not engage or modify our political or cultural position.

GIANNI LETTA
Editor of *Il Tempo*,
Rome.

Soviet Behavior

Regarding "Questions and Answers about Soviet Behavior" (*HT*, April 21):

I was surprised and very disappointed to discover that Henry Tanner's article referred to *Il Tempo* as "close to the Neo-Fascist Party." This assertion is completely false.

Il Tempo is an independent daily which, like any other, can choose its political sympathies. But our choices are far from the area that might be identified as "neo-Fascist."

Mr. Tanner has the right not to be a reader of our newspaper, but he should know that even those from the left who once criticized *Il Tempo* for being right-wing acknowledged years ago that we belong politically to the moderate center, that we oppose strongly all extremism, and that we are engaged in the defense of liberal-democratic values typical of Western societies.

The publication by our newspaper of an advertisement related to a book about Mussolini's centenary obvious-

ment's belief, the Reagan plan was stillborn. Meantime, the digging in of new settlements at an accelerated pace in the West Bank consolidates the de facto annexation.

The clock is running in another way: intensified presidential politicking in the United States threatens increasing diplomatic paralysis on matters affecting Israel. More power to George Shultz, if he can wind up the Lebanese occupation by foreign forces. But too late, with too little behind it, is the likely verdict on his larger effort to give meaning to the Reagan "initiative."

The Washington Post.

It may merely mean that socialism is the expression of the people's will. And why should the U.S. interfere with such expression?

We need only refer to previous and current socialist governments in Sweden, France, (Social Democratic) West Germany, Spain, and so on, to realize that none of them presents, or presented, a threat of communism.

If indeed there is now a real danger of a turn to extreme left ideology and the implantation of Soviet weaponry in Central America, then the United States is to blame for having once again misjudged the situation. By backing repressive regimes, the United States is forcing the opposition into the Soviet camp.

JAMES PRICE
Gstaad, Switzerland.

Thank heaven there are still some people who see the truth about Soviet imperialism. Hopefully Mr. Will's article and others are opening the eyes of Western politicians.

HANS-OTTO HARBERTS
Hamburg.

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Several Nations Aiding Military in Nicaragua

Cuba, East Germany and Bulgaria Train Men, Others Sell Weaponry

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua has converted an irregular guerrilla force into a stable army with the aid of the Cubans, East Germans, Bulgarians, Russians and French, according to Defense Department officials.

According to the officials, Nicaragua's regular army consists of about 22,000 troops, augmented by 5,000 reservists and 30,000 militiamen. The reservists receive three months of active-duty training, the militia, which is generally organized by neighborhood or workplace, is given rudimentary military instruction. Not all of the militia-men have rifles.

El Salvador's armed forces, by contrast, consist of roughly 32,000 troops, including 10,000 in what are called the security forces. These forces, whose officers are graduates of El Salvador's military academy,

regularly perform military functions.

In addition, there were at one time rural civil defense forces with 80,000 to 100,000 members. Although these civilian forces have officially been abolished, members continue to patrol and to engage guerrillas in combat in rural areas.

Cuban military advisers played a key role in organizing the Nicaraguan Army, according to the defense officials, while East Germans did the same for the country's internal security apparatus. The Nicaraguans sent 70 pilots to Bulgaria for training as jet pilots, according to the officials, but 30 have returned to Managua. An intelligence specialist said he understood that the 30 had "washed out."

Thomas O. Ender, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, testified recently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there were "currently no less than 2,000 Cubans, 50 Soviets, 35 East Germans and 50 PLO and Libyan personnel" in Nicaragua on security missions.

Last week, President Ronald Reagan, responding to a question at a press conference, said "the report was true" that there were about 50 Palestine Liberation Organization pilots in Nicaragua.

A U.S. military official said later, however, the number of Cuban advisers was from 1,000 to 2,000. As for the PLO advisers, the official said there were probably not more than 25 and that only a few were pilots.

The Defense Department also says that the Nicaraguans have about 50 Soviet tanks, 1,000 East German trucks, and 7,000 French surface-to-air rockets. The Nicaraguan Air Force, the Pentagon says, consists of 16 aircraft, including four transport planes, several propeller-driven training planes and four helicopters — no jets or bombers.

For more than a year there have been persistent reports that the Nicaraguans would receive MIG fighters from the Soviet Union or Cuba, but the Defense Department said none has arrived.

Mr. Reagan and other senior administration officials, including the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, have said the Nicaraguan Army is a threat to other nations in the region.

But John H. Buchanan, a retired Marine Corps lieutenant colonel and the only American known to have been allowed access to the Nicaraguan military said, "I don't think the army is yet designed for offensive purposes."

Mr. Buchanan said it was his impression that Nicaragua is "developing an army very loyal to the Sandinistas, an army that will become like the army in Poland, be used to control the people."

"The might of the Nicaraguan Air Force is infinitesimal," he said. However, he added, Nicaragua's artillery "scars the hell out of the Hondurans." According to the Pentagon, Nicaragua has approximately 100 anti-aircraft guns. Mr. Buchanan said they also have some Soviet-supplied heat-seeking missiles.

As for ground troops, Nicaragua's Army is all-volunteer, young and without experience in conventional warfare. Above all, Mr. Buchanan said, the army is severely lacking in officers.

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, said he was told by the U.S. military attaché in Nicaragua that the country had 25 to 50 tanks, mostly from the 1950s.



SUSPECTS BAGGED — Blindfolding bags were placed on three men and a woman suspected of kidnapping as they were led away from court Wednesday in Hong Kong. They were charged in the April 12 kidnapping of Ted Wong Teh-huei, a business executive, later released after his family paid a ransom of \$11 million.

Executions and Ostracism of Baha'i Have Reportedly Resumed in Iran

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reports reaching the State Department as well as members of the Baha'i faith in the United States reveal new persecution in Iran against the Baha'i, including executions and the barring of tens of thousands of children from attending school.

"It is serious, very serious, because, bit by bit, the Baha'i community is being destroyed," said Firuz Kazemzadeh, a Baha'i of Iranian descent who is chairman of the Committee on Middle Eastern Studies at Yale University. "Thousands of Baha'i will not be massacred tomorrow, but given time the community will be destroyed in small steps."

The Baha'i are adherents of a relatively little-known religion that has no clergy and whose fundamental tenets are that religious truth is not absolute, but relative. All religions — including Islam — are believed to be of divine origin.

State Department officials have been concerned by a court ruling two months ago in the southern city of Shiraz to execute 22 Baha'i men and women on charges of spying and links to Israel.

Last week three of them were hanged. Nearly 400 Baha'i are believed to be in prison in Iran, and about 4,000 are said to be "internal refugees" and in hiding.

At the time of sentencing, the president of the Revolutionary Court of Shiraz warned the 300,000 to 400,000 members of the faith in Iran that "the day will soon come" when Iran would deal with the group "as it has dealt with other hypocrites who have religious and satanic gatherings."

The remark and other recent comments have stirred unease within the State Department about the fate of the Baha'i in Iran, who have been denied recognition under the Islamic constitution.

Coinciding with the latest reports of executions — about 150 Baha'i men and women have so far been hung or shot to death by the Iranian government — are indications of severe repression against the Baha'i, including a ban on 25,000 to 30,000 Baha'i children from attending school. This represents about half the number of Baha'i schoolchildren.

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Pentagon Health Chief Opposed Lie Detector Tests Within Agency

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's health director warned that the polygraph "misclassifies innocent people as liars" several months before President Ronald Reagan ordered wider use of lie detector tests to try to stop security leaks within the government.

John F. Beary 3d, a medical doctor who is acting assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials in a memo that polygraph tests often can be misleading in determining whether people are telling the truth.

Dr. Beary's memo came amid a flap last winter over a draft Pentagon directive authorizing wider use of lie detector tests in investigations of information leaks. That Pentagon directive was a prelude to Mr. Reagan's decision last month to make greater use of polygraph tests in all government agencies.

Henry E. Catto Jr., assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said Tuesday that he had received a copy of Dr. Beary's memo and supplemented it with a letter of his own to Mr. Weinberger warning that wide use of polygraphs within the Pentagon could be "a public relations disaster."

Mr. Catto said the Beary memo, entitled "Scientific Limitations of the Polygraph," had added "a technical rationale to my own public affairs perspective."

Dr. Beary, after ordering a review of studies of the polygraph, made the following points to Mr. Weinberger in his memo:

- "No machine can detect a lie. The machine can only detect stress; however, the stress may result from several emotional causes other than guilt, such as fear, surprise or anger.
- "Even setting aside the argument that the theory is flawed, there are accuracy problems. We have only been able to locate two scientifically acceptable studies so far. ... In one the polygraph accuracy is 62 percent. In the other the accuracy is 72 percent.
- "The polygraph misclassifies innocent people as liars. In one study, 49 percent of truthful subjects were scored as deceptive. In another study, 55 percent of the innocent were misclassified."

Dr. Beary closed his memo to Mr. Weinberger by stating: "I regret I have no alternatives to propose to solve the serious problem of security leaks, but I feel it is important for you to be informed of the serious scientific concerns about the theory and the accuracy of the polygraph technique."

An aide to Dr. Beary confirmed the authenticity of the memo. The Beary memo was dated Dec. 16, 1982, when it was a classified document. It was declassified March 15.

Mr. Catto said Tuesday that Mr. Weinberger "hasn't focused on" the polygraph issue yet, and that the Pentagon's general counsel, William Howard Taft 4th, was currently overseeing the matter.

President Reagan's directive went beyond the one in force at the Pentagon by ordering departments to draft regulations that would enable them to require polygraph tests and punish employees who refused to submit to them.

Mr. Taft, when asked his view of lie detector tests, said of the polygraph: "If you use it with its limitations in mind, you can get some benefit from it. It can clear people," he said, and could indicate "people behaving badly that you had no suspicion of."

The Pentagon last year launched an investigation in an unsuccessful effort to determine who had disclosed to the press the finding of an internal Defense Department report that it would cost \$750 billion more over five years than President Reagan had budgeted to carry out his policies.

Brazil Tries To Conclude Libya Affair

By Richard House

Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — Brazil moved to conclude the affair of the four Libyan planes detained a week ago while secretly flying arms to Nicaragua, but pilots of the planes obeyed orders to remain in Brazil amid signs that there may be new developments.

Brazil said the pilots could leave Sunday after Soviet, Czechoslovak and U.S.-made arms were unloaded. But the planes remained at the northern airports of Manaus and Recife and the Libyan Embassy expected the 38 crewmen to remain in Brazil several days.

Libya is still insisting that the planes return with the arms, which are being held because of the apparent violation of a convention on air transport.

Brazil has refused, although a senior minister, General Rubem Ludwig, said it was in Brazil's interest to return the arms "in the shortest time possible, either by plane or by ship." Officials said the cargo could be returned by a third country.

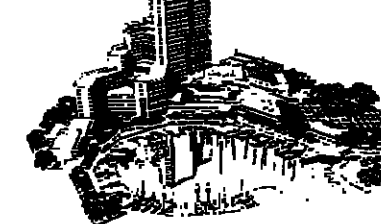
Press reports quoted other officials as saying Brazil might find it more convenient to discreetly return the arms to the countries of manufacture. A presidential spokesman said only that the 52 tons of ammunition, explosives and military spare parts that had been unloaded were of Soviet, Czechoslovak and U.S. origin.

Some reports said up to 70 tons of arms were found in Manaus and 14 tons in Recife. The planes involved are three Soviet Ilushins, which are able to carry up to 40 tons each, and a C-130 Hercules, which can fly half that.

Senior ministers said Tuesday that if Libya had been honest about the cargo instead of telling Brazil that medicine for Colombian earthquake victims was aboard, the planes would have been permitted to pass freely.

■ **Costa Rica Holds Ship**
Costa Rica is holding a freighter carrying explosives bound for Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported Wednesday from San José, Costa Rica, that the 500-ton ship, Lewby, was in the Pacific port of Puntarenas, carrying an undetermined amount of explosives and detonators addressed to the Defense Ministry of Nicaragua.

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West German Bishops Back Right Of Short-Term Nuclear Deterrent

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The Conference of Catholic Bishops in West Germany made public Wednesday a pastoral letter on war and peace asserting that "nuclear deterrence is not a reliable instrument for preventing war in the long run."

But the letter, approved by the country's 68 bishops earlier this month, departs significantly from a proposed pastoral letter by American bishops in supporting the al-

lied policy of "flexible response," which holds that nuclear weapons might be needed to halt an overwhelming conventional attack by the Soviet Union.

"The intention of preventing war with all one's strength must become credible by virtue of the choice of the whole range of arms," the bishops said, adding that "the methods chosen to pursue one's security policy should be measured in terms of the goal of preventing war."

The document is of particular significance because the Bonn government is led by Germany's Christian Democratic Party, which traditionally enjoys the church's support. Many of its leaders are active Catholic laymen.

The government applauded the letter's appearance Wednesday in a detailed 10-point statement, espousing many of the letter's principles.

Senior government officials were deeply displeased by the American bishops' draft document, asserting that its opposition to the first use of nuclear weapons weakened the credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent in Europe.

The letter is also the latest contribution to a growing church debate in Europe, spurred in part by the American bishops' action. In recent months, Catholic bishops in Austria and East Germany have issued strongly worded condemnations of nuclear weapons and the arms race, and bishops in the Netherlands are preparing a pastoral document also expected to condemn arms increases.

The more conservative West German bishops, however, have received the support of France's bishopric, whose leader, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, has chided the American bishops for their stance.

The 89-page letter does not mention the possible stationing of U.S. nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany later this year.

Bonn Cites New Death At Border

Renewal of Feud Seen Over E. German Ties

Reuters

BONN — Another West German has died during questioning by East German border officials, officials said Wednesday. It was the third reported death of a West German in East Germany in less than three weeks.

A spokesman for Bonn's Ministry for Inter-German Relations said in a statement that East German authorities had reported that Heinz Moldenhauer, 68, had a heart attack on Tuesday, while being rebuffed by a customs official at a border checkpoint northeast of Frankfurt over the amount of currency he was carrying.

The death was viewed as likely to contribute to a dispute within West Germany's governing coalition over relations between the two countries. The feud began after the death on April 10 of Rudolf Burkert, who also suffered a heart attack while being questioned by East German officials.

On Sunday, ADN, the East German news agency, said a West German woman had died of a heart attack while her son was driving her on a transit route to West Berlin.

The Ministry for Inter-German Relations statement said the dispute involving Mr. Moldenhauer concerned the amount of currency he was bringing back from a day's outing into East Germany.

Western citizens entering East Germany must declare the amount of hard currency they are bringing into the country. They must also buy East German money at an exchange rate fixed by the East Germans. They are asked about the money upon leaving the country, and must surrender any unused East German cash.

The political feud over Mr. Burkert's death began when a West German pathologist found injuries on his head. The East Germans said he received them when the heart attack caused him to fall and strike his head on a radiator.

On Tuesday, a West German prosecutor said there was no evidence of foul play in Mr. Burkert's death.

But before the autopsy results were released, the rightist Christian Social Union, one of the three parties in Bonn's government, used Mr. Burkert's death to press its demand for a tougher line against East-bloc countries.

The Free Democrats, who have helped shape West German policies toward the East during the past decade, oppose any policy change. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, is to state his position in a speech on May 4.



An unidentified woman greeting Lech Walesa as he leaves the Gdansk shipyard.

U.S.-Sponsored Radio Broadcasts 'Hostile Activities,' Poland Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland protested to the United States Wednesday over what it described as slanderous and inflammatory broadcasts by U.S.-backed radio stations in advance of planned opposition demonstrations on May 1.

State television said the U.S. charge d'affaires, Herbert Wilgis, was called to the Foreign Ministry, where an official demanded an end to broadcasts by the Voice of America and the Munich-based Radio Free Europe publicizing plans for the rallies.

The broadcasts aimed at instigating social unrest and street disturbances, the television said. They often included "direct instructions for destructive elements [working] against the constitutional system in Poland."

State television said the Polish authorities "reserved the right to use all appropriate means to oppose these hostile activities," which it said violated international law

and the principles governing bilateral relations.

As the government stepped up its campaign to prevent the May Day marches, the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta accused the underground remnants of Solidarity of planning a deliberate provocation on May Day with the intention of producing a harsh response.

A commentary in the journal on Wednesday said that the underground leaders of Solidarity who are planning unofficial May Day rallies were agents of U.S. intelligence. It called their activities propaganda tricks to persuade the world that Poland was still in turmoil.

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, returned to work Wednesday at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk after brief negotiations over the terms of his contract.

A spokesman at Mr. Walesa's apartment, Adam Rybicki, said the

labor leader "was very happy that he could work again."

The 39-year-old electrician reported to his old job at the yard, maintaining the circuitry of small electric vehicles used as transport around the complex.

"He was welcomed very warmly, with great enthusiasm by the people with whom he works, as well as others he ran into both inside and outside the yard," Mr. Rybicki said, adding that management "made all possible concessions" in solving the contract dispute.

Administrators at the shipyard had wanted Mr. Walesa to sign a new contract, effective Wednesday, but Mr. Walesa insisted that he work under a contract effective Aug. 18, 1980, and he apparently got his way.

Mr. Walesa, fired from the yard in 1976 for his union activities, was reinstated under the August 1980 accord that ended an occupation strike at the yard and created Solidarity.

Sicily Gives 10 Italian Magistrates Close-Up View of Organized Crime

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — Ten magistrates went to Sicily recently for a week of inquiries to help the judicial branch draft recommendations for a more efficient campaign against organized crime.

Other magistrates, all representing the Supreme Council that governs Italy's judges and prosecutors, visited the southern regions of the mainland that, like Sicily, are the bases of crime "families."

During the magistrates' visit, which began the week of April 10, these events occurred in Sicily:

Between 8:30 P.M. on April 12 and 1 P.M. on April 13, there were 12 homicides and three attempted homicides in which the intended victims were wounded. All of the acts of violence were attributed to the Mafia, the Sicilian "family," which is now deeply divided. The victims were described by the police and judicial officials as participants in the warfare between opposing clans of crime.

Nine persons, including the brother of Palermo's departing Christian Democratic mayor, Nello Martellucci, city government officials, construction contractors and engineers, were arrested April 13 on suspicion of rigging the bidding for public works contracts.

In the town of Carini, 10 miles (16 kilometers) west of Palermo, the local chief magistrate found his judicial robes missing when he got to his chambers on the morning of April 11. When he left the office in the evening they were lying on the sidewalk, burned, with four lighted candles placed around the remnants.

In the town of Trapani, 46 miles west of Palermo, the visiting magistrates found a wing of the Palace of Justice in a state of collapse. A new building has been under construction for a decade and remains unfinished.

In Palermo, the Sicilian capital, court employees were on strike for several days, returning to work on April 15, when the magistrates left for Rome.

On April 14, one of the visiting magistrates received an anonymous threatening letter at his Palermo hotel. The message was variously reported as a threat or an accusation of malfeasance by other magistrates, or both.

Seventy Mafia suspects were arrested in a three-day stretch during the magistrates' tour, all in connection with recent murders. According to one magistrate, Mafia murders average one every other day.

"The Mafia is the master of Palermo," Rocco Chinnici, a Palermo magistrate, told his visiting colleagues in remarks widely quoted in the press. "Palermo is dominated by the Mafia, and the island lives by the Mafia economy."

Many of the visitors have made public remarks that give an impression of shock at finding themselves in a city of near lawlessness. "We have found high moral and civil tension," Magistrate Vincenzo Odono said.

The magistrates' visits to Sicily, Naples, Salerno, Catanzaro and

Reggio Calabria are a result of an anti-Mafia committee of the Supreme Council that was formed last September after the murder of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, the prefect of the island and Italy's best-known fighter against organized crime. General Dalla Chiesa and his wife were shot to death in central Palermo.

The magistrates will submit a set of recommendations to the Supreme Council next month. President Sandro Pertini, whose functions include presiding over the Supreme Council, and Justice Minister Clelio Darida are expected to participate.

In addressing the magistrates in Palermo, General Dalla Chiesa's successor, Emanuele De Francesco, said the problem of organized crime went beyond simple crime-fighting measures.

"When the state budget cuts the financial provisions, reducing places of work, that is shortsighted," said the new prefect, who also heads Italy's intelligence organizations. "Because if there are no jobs it leads young people into the web of the Mafia."

His autobiography, "My Life and Times," came out in 1971.

Mr. Catledge was born in Ackerman, Mississippi, and brought up in nearby Philadelphia. He began hanging around the weekly Nesbitt Democrat when he was 14 and was given a summer job there in 1921 by the publisher, Clayton Rand.

With a degree from Mississippi State University (then Mississippi A&M), he became editor of Mr. Rand's weekly Tunica Times in 1922. A series of anti-Ku Klux Klan articles led to the paper's being burned out and Mr. Catledge moved to the Tupelo Journal the following year.

Big city reporting followed, with a stint on the Memphis (Tennessee) Commercial Appeal and then the Baltimore Sun.

He worked in Memphis under C.F.J. Mooney, whom Mr. Catledge later called his "ideal of what a great newspaper editor should be." Mr. Mooney took a shine to him when, legend has it, the editor asked a newsroom full of staffers the word for a bug expert and the young reporter was the only one who knew it was "entomologist."

At The Times in 1929, Mr. Catledge spent five months on the New York staff, then was assigned to Washington, where for the next decade he covered Capitol Hill and the White House.

A courtly man of gentle wit delivered with a slight drawl, Mr. Catledge became a member of Vice President John Nance Garner's "board of education." It was a body of congenial souls that met regularly at day's end to "strike a blow for liberty" and its weapon was bourbon and branch water.

He returned to New York in 1943 as national correspondent. The following year he accompanied the publisher, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, on a tour of the Pacific war zone, after which he was appointed assistant managing editor.

The post of executive editor was created for him in 1964, when the previously separate Sunday department came under his sway.

He was named a vice president and member of the board four years later.

In addition to his Washington

Andropov Asks Space Arms Ban

Tells American Group Moment Is Crucial

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, called Wednesday for an international agreement to ban the use of space weapons, saying "now a crucial moment is really coming" to halt plans for transferring the arms race into space.

The Soviet leader's remarks, reported by Tass, were contained in his reply to a telegram he received from a group of prominent Americans calling for a ban on space weapons.

"Either the interested states will sit down at the negotiating table without delay to begin drawing up a treaty prohibiting the deployment in space of weapons of any kind or the arms race will go over also into space," Mr. Andropov said.

Tass said the telegram included signatures of the Nobel Prize laureates I.I. Rabi and Hans Bethe; Admiral Noel Gayler, former head of the National Defense Agency; Christopher Craft, former director of the Johnson Space Center; Richard Garvin of the Watson Research Center; former Vice Admiral John Lee; and such prominent scientific figures as Wolfgang Panofsky, George Rathjens, Carl Sagan and Herbert York.

Tass said the authors of the telegram appealed to Mr. Andropov and to President Ronald Reagan "to come to terms" on a pact banning the deployment of a kind of weapons in outer space as well as prohibiting "the damaging or destruction of the satellites of any state."

Such an agreement, they were quoted as saying, would be "in the interest of the entire mankind."

The authors were also quoted as saying that the United States was preparing tests of an advanced anti-satellite system and "that once such systems of weapons appear in the arsenals of countries, it would be very difficult to phase them out."

Although Mr. Andropov in his reply underscored Soviet readiness to negotiate a ban on space weapons, his warning that time was running out appeared designed to make it clear that the Soviet Union intended to match new U.S. space weapons systems.

The Soviet leader said that a 1981 Kremlin proposal for a treaty banning militarization of outer space was blocked by the Reagan administration.

Referring to Mr. Reagan's recent speech calling for futuristic antimissile systems, Mr. Andropov said that "recent developments have demonstrated that the use of space-based military technology" was being assigned "an even greater role in U.S. strategic plans."

"I can assure you," Mr. Andropov said in his response, "that the Soviet Union will continue to exert maximum efforts to prevent the ominous plans" from becoming reality.

"I would like to hope that the scientists and public figures of the whole world will also make a contribution of their own to making certain that space will forever remain free of any weapons at all," he said.

The tone of Mr. Andropov's reply, also distributed by Tass, was low key and appeared designed to bolster opposition to Mr. Reagan's plan to deploy an anti-missile defense system in outer space.

The Russians have previously denounced the Reagan plan as violating the spirit of a 1967 treaty on space exploration.

Mr. Andropov has said the plan violated Soviet-U.S. understandings such as the anti-ballistic missile treaty and the treaty limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Mr. Andropov has described Mr. Reagan's defensive strategic concept as a ruse to deceive a gullible public. In fact, Mr. Andropov said, Mr. Reagan's proposal was designed to give the United States a "first strike" capability while rendering the Soviet Union "unable to deal a retaliatory strike."

Australia Plans Aid to Vietnam

United Press International

SINGAPORE — Australia will resume its financial aid to Vietnam in the future, despite criticism from noncommunist nations in the region, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Wednesday.

Mr. Hayden added that Australia and Vietnam were having talks, and that he planned to go to Hanoi in June. He said he was in Singapore to discuss the issue with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, but added that Australia "will restore aid to Vietnam despite the fact that there is strong opposition from ASEAN."

ASEAN is made up of Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. Many officials in those countries have voiced fear that a resumption of Australian aid would appear to give tacit blessing to the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

DEATH NOTICE

SWEZEY, on April 16th 1983, in the Westminster Hospital after a short illness, Anthony Clinton Swezey, aged 69 of 42, Carlisle Mansions, Carlisle Place, London SW1, only son of the late Catherine Mac Eastern Swezey of New Jersey. Former officer of the United States Navy and of the Foreign Service.

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SCIENCE

The Importance of Being Left-Handed

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

LEFT-HANDED people, already burdened by minor inconveniences in a right-handed world and by a language full of ego-deflating figures of speech so left feet, out in left field and handed complement, also seem to be at an increased risk of certain disorders that can further impair quality of their lives.

Recent studies show that left-handed people are more likely to suffer from learning disabilities, stuttering, migraine headaches and, according to the latest findings, autoimmune diseases, like ulcerative colitis, myasthenia gravis and celiac disease, in which the body attacks its own tissues.

The researchers emphasize, however, that their findings do not mean that left-handed people are a biological disadvantage. Rather, they consider left-handedness an example of "biological diversity" that may be disadvantageous in some ways and beneficial in others.

"Until you look at the full range of conditions and overall life expectancy among left-handed people, you cannot say whether it's a disadvantage," said Dr. Norman Geschwind, a leading researcher in the field. "It could be that left-handed people have only half the risk of lung cancer that right-handed people do."

The studies by Dr. Geschwind and others suggest that the seemingly disparate array of conditions represented among left-handed people may all stem from a variation in fetal brain development related to male sex, possibly to male sex hormone testosterone.

The result is that part of the left side of the brain grows more slowly than the right, leading to a change in the usual dominance patterns of the brain. At the same time, testosterone has been shown to interfere with the development of the immune system before and after birth. The job of this system is to recognize and protect the "self" against invasion by foreign organisms and tissues.

"I think left-handedness is only a marker of what I call anomalous brain dominance," Dr. Geschwind said.

Previous studies of left-handers have revealed such traits as better spatial relations, more emotional expressivity on the left side of the face, greater recovery of speech function following a brain injury, as well as a greater tendency toward cigarette smoking and alcohol abuse. Left-handers have also been found to have higher rates of these problems.

Although left-handedness had previously been associated with learning disorders and certain other problems, the possible biological significance of the connections had been unappreciated. In fact, the high incidence of the learning disability dyslexia among left-handed people had often been attributed to attempts by parents

and teachers to force them to use their right hands.

The late Nelson Rockefeller, a dyslexic who tended to read and write words backwards, was a lefty whose father had tried unrelentingly but unsuccessfully to convert him to a righty.

The finding of a greatly increased risk of autoimmune disease among those who are strongly left-handed grew out of a chance observation by Dr. Geschwind, a neurologist at Harvard Medical School and Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. At a meeting of dyslexia researchers, he noticed that when people described their family histories, there appeared to be a disproportionate number of patients with autoimmune diseases among those with dyslexia and their families.

But Dr. Geschwind is quick to note that his finding was not merely serendipitous. Quoting the 19th-century scientist Louis Pasteur, he says: "In the fields of observation, chance favors the prepared mind."

Dr. Geschwind's mind was prepared to look at the full spectrum of autoimmune disorders among left-handed people and among dyslexics on the theory that a genetic predisposition to a condition may be expressed differently in different people.

Instead of studying the incidence of left-handedness among dyslexics, as most previous researchers had done, Dr. Geschwind decided to study left-handed people to determine what problems existed among them and their families. With the help of Peter Behan, a neurologist at the University of Glasgow, he devised a questionnaire that would select those people who were most strongly left-handed and compared them with strongly right-handed people.

On average, Dr. Geschwind believes that about 70 percent of the population has standard brain dominance, with the left side of the brain controlling language and handedness, making most of those individuals right-handed. The remaining 30 percent of people have more symmetrical brain dominance, and of these about a third are strongly left-handed.

In the first study, involving 253 left-handers (gathered from patrons of a shop for left-handers in London) and an equal number of right-handers, the left-handed group was found to have 12 times more learning disabilities and nearly three times more autoimmune diseases. Their relatives also had higher rates of these problems.

In the second study, the subjects were gathered from among the general population of Glasgow. Here too, the incidence of autoimmune disease was 2½ times higher among the left-handers. A third study compared the frequency of left-handedness among patients with migraine headaches or immune disorders with the handedness of normal people in Glasgow.

A higher percentage of left-handers was found among the headache patients and those with myasthenia gravis, an autoimmune disease, Dr. Geschwind believes



Edward Hopper: The New York Times

that some cases of migraine may result from an immunological disorder.

In studies not yet published, researchers found "a distinct increase in childhood allergies among strongly left-handed people." Other researchers have reported a high rate of allergies among stutterers, an increased frequency of food allergy among hyperactive children, and a high rate of immune disorders among children with autism.

"In all these conditions there is an elevated rate of left-handedness," Dr. Geschwind reported to a conference this month, and that suggests the possibility of a common origin.

The origin he and Behan propose involves a region of the brain called the planum temporale, an area involved in speech. Scientists had long thought both sides of the brain were of equal size. Then in 1968, Dr. Geschwind and Dr. Walter Levitsky discovered a difference that was visible even to the naked eye: in most brains, the planum temporale was much larger in the left hemisphere than in the right. This was in accord with previous knowledge that the left hemisphere controlled language.

Dr. Geschwind said that in brains, the planum temporale is larger on the left 65 percent of the time; in 24 percent the two sides are equal, and in 11 percent the planum is larger on the right.

In strongly left-handed people, the Boston scientist suggests, the usual asymmetry may be disturbed, resulting in equal or greater development of the planum temporale on the right side of the brain.

Left-handedness, learning disabilities, autism, and stuttering are all found more frequently among boys than girls, Dr. Geschwind noted. This suggests that a sex-related factor is involved. According to the scientists, animal studies have shown an effect of testosterone on other brain regions. Dr. Geschwind hypothesizes that testosterone may also be the determining factor in delaying growth of the left planum. Testosterone is produced in large quantities by the male fetus, but the female fetus is exposed to only small amounts of this hormone.

"Testosterone affects the development of the structure of the immune system," Dr. Geschwind said. One effect it may have is on the thymus gland, which helps to distinguish self from foreign. Furthermore, a gene that favors the development of dyslexia has been shown to be located on the same chromosome that contains a gene important to immune function, and it has also been suggested that this same gene is essential for the formation of the testes.

One possible glitch in the testosterone theory stems from the fact that autoimmune diseases are far more common in women. But Dr. Geschwind cites evidence that in adult life testosterone protects against immune derangements, so that even if men are more susceptible to such disorders, their susceptibility is not expressed until late in life, when testosterone levels decline.

Certain autoimmune diseases primarily affect young women and older men, he noted. He added that men with Klinefelter's syndrome, a genetic abnormality that results in very low levels of testosterone, have a high incidence of autoimmune disease.

The first priority was to re-establish radio contact. Molodetznyaya had failed to raise Vostok in any of the four regular daily sessions, and was puzzled and worried. It was only late on April 12 that Vostok was able to crank up a worn-out old diesel engine used in an ice-core project. It barely worked, but Molodetznyaya made out the faint dash-and-dot signals: "Trouble with diesel power plant. Must keep this session short. Over and out."

The next day, Astakhov radioed details. The news was passed on to the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in Leningrad, the expedition sponsors. Emergency relief plans, including the possible dispatch of a heavy cargo plane from the Soviet Union to attempt an airdrop, were discarded as too risky in view of the polar night, high winds and low temperatures.

At Vostok, power was essential to prepare food and to thaw snow as a source of water. Over two months, mechanics patched up a second scrapped diesel unit that had been in cold storage. But power was short, and care had to be taken not to overload.

A minimum supply of heat was provided by candlelike devices consisting of wicks dipped in diesel fuel. Temperatures just around the primitive heating devices were a comfortable 70 to 80 degrees, but dropped off rapidly to below zero between 8 and 10 feet. The abrupt gradient caused the aluminum walls of Antarctic huts to buckle. Because of the danger of fire from the precarious heaters, a watch had to be kept around the clock.

Despite the adverse conditions, the crew managed to continue some meteorological observations and other scientific research. The site of Vostok was picked by the Russians in 1957 because of its proximity to the South Geomagnetic Pole, which marks the axis of the earth's magnetic field.

Vostok has also been conducting a deep ice-drilling experiment under the International Antarctic Glaciological Project, a cooperative effort involving Australia, Britain, France, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States. Last year, despite the makeshift power supply, the ice-core project advanced 270 feet.

The ordeal finally ended when the annual tractor-sledge train from Mirny arrived Nov. 23 with a spare diesel generator, as well as fuel, supplies and provisions. A new power plant was promptly put into operation, and this time the standby units were carefully stored some distance away. A bitter lesson had been learned.

Doi Jones Averages

30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	120 Day	150 Day	180 Day	210 Day	240 Day	270 Day	300 Day
12.14	12.24	11.97	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98
12.14	12.24	11.97	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98

Standard & Poor's Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Change
Industrials	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
Utilities	183.71	183.60	183.71	+0.11
Transp.	44.75	44.74	44.75	+0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

April 27	Buy	Sell	Short	Composite	High	Low	Close	Change
April 27	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 26	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 25	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 24	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 23	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 22	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 21	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 20	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 19	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 18	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 17	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 16	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 15	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 14	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 13	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 12	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 11	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 10	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 9	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 8	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 7	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 6	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 5	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 4	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 3	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 2	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
April 1	25,244	25,244	1,021	1,021	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11

NASDAQ Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Change
Industrials	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
Utilities	183.71	183.60	183.71	+0.11
Transp.	44.75	44.74	44.75	+0.01

Doi Jones Bond Averages

30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	120 Day	150 Day	180 Day	210 Day	240 Day	270 Day	300 Day
12.14	12.24	11.97	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98
12.14	12.24	11.97	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98

Market Summary, April 27

NYSE		AMEX		AMEX Stock Index		NYSE Most Actives	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
121.71	121.60	183.71	183.60	121.71	121.60	121.71	121.60
183.71	183.60	44.75	44.74	183.71	183.60	183.71	183.60
44.75	44.74	121.71	121.60	44.75	44.74	121.71	121.60

NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Change
Industrials	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
Utilities	183.71	183.60	183.71	+0.11
Transp.	44.75	44.74	44.75	+0.01

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
AT&T	183.71	183.60	183.71	+0.11
GE	44.75	44.74	44.75	+0.01

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
AT&T	183.71	183.60	183.71	+0.11
GE	44.75	44.74	44.75	+0.01

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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IBM	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
AT&T	183.71	183.60	183.71	+0.11
GE	44.75	44.74	44.75	+0.01
...

Doi Jones Averages

30 Day	60 Day	90 Day	120 Day	150 Day	180 Day	210 Day	240 Day	270 Day	300 Day
12.14	12.24	11.97	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98
12.14	12.24	11.97	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98	11.98

Standard & Poor's Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Change
Industrials	121.71	121.60	121.71	+0.11
Utilities	183.71	183.60	183.71	+0.11
Transp.	44.75	44.74	44.75	+0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

22	44	DE	PIF	13	21620	56	56	56	+
23	17	DE	PIF	13	168	21	21	21	+
24	22	DE	PIF	13	5	22	24	24	+
25	17	DE	PIF	13	162	22	22	22	+
26	23	DE	PIF	13	6	26	76	26	+
27	24	DE	PIF	13	132	26	26	26	+
28	25	DE	PIF	13	22	30	31	31	+
29	25	DE	PIF	13	18	31	31	31	+
30	28	DE	PIF	13	13	38	38	38	+
31	60	DE	PIF	12	24500	51	51	51	+
76	78	DE	PIF	13	13	18	17	17	+

Closing prices, April 27

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THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1983

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Outperforming the Bull Market Means Making Very Few Errors

With stock prices charging through 1,200 on the Dow average—and up more than 50 percent since the bull market began its stampede on Wall Street last August—all a successful investor has had to be is one of the herd.

For those who have done better, it's hard to be humble. For those who haven't, it's a gut-wrenching experience to be out of phase with the market," observed Morgan Stanley's Barton M. Biggs, writing to clients in the firm's weekly Perspectives.

His point is that "good investors" make mistakes, but not consistently, and they perform well over five-year periods.

"Hot stock solo operators who are really just traders and speculators usually do crash and burn," he said. "Preposterous egos, unsound practices and high turnover make such a fate almost inevitable for these speculators. The only question is when."

By contrast, good investors are "long-lived candles...obsessed with the world, markets and prices. Everything has some significance. The thrill of the discovery of a new idea, the warm glow of a big position up three points are better than fine, song and sports—but not women," he said.

Investing is not work or a job but fun to those who do it well, Mr. Biggs said. The smartest buying and selling is done when someone is not pressed for time and unsatisfied by telephones, meetings and offices. He said the best investment managers he knows usually take Fridays off.

"The good investor's deadly enemies are ignorance, greed, fear and hope," he concluded.

Another Wall Street trail boss, Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of Dean Witter's investment policy committee, also has been waxing philosophical around the campfire.

"In times like these, when investors are suffused with confidence in their recent infallibility, when the enthusiastic leap blindly into the swollen stream of new issues, and when there seems to be no obstacle to mass prosperity through equity risk bearing, big mistakes are made."

The rules of successful investing are 'fear of crowds, hardheadedness and patience.'

Few Opportunities Left

The number of genuinely attractive investment opportunities on Wall Street are dwindling to a precious few, he warned in a special report for the firm, at just the time when "many are surrendering their judgment to the emotions of the moment."

The cardinal rules of successful investing, he said, are "vigilance, fear of crowds, hardheadedness and patience." But in runaway markets such as the present, "the qualities brought forth are opportunism, mobility, exploitation and superficiality. That is, these times favor those who can ride herd on the crowd and play into its momentum."

"It will take much greater selectivity and preparation in the coming year to maintain a record of successful performance, and, in the process, the successful investor will quickly be leached from the mass of speculators and tipsters."

Investing on Wall Street shares many elements with poker, Mr. Kelly observed, with probability and group psychology—bluffing in the card game—playing big roles.

"Of course," he said, "one can reduce equity investing to an exercise of maddened judgment about random events, then choose to live in a pressure cooker of instant gratification or failure; which is to say, there is very little that separates the sloppily plunger from the sloppily gambler."

"Unlike gambling, at which nobody stays lucky, the object of sane investing is to stay true to well-proven investing principles, to avoid 'moving' in the pretext for tomorrow's purchase, to eschew gluttony in the pursuit of early riches—in short, to neutralize the dangerous aspects of crowd psychology while elevating the importance of pure information. We will always have our losers, but that is their choice, not a verdict that 'Mazzy must lose, that a few may win.'"

Ingredients in Place

Ingredients for a further Wall Street advance appear in place to Robert van Doorn, manager of international investment research at Pierson Fendley & Pierson, an Amsterdam bank.

He cited the continued trend downward in interest rates, though not without hiccups, and an improving U.S. economy that will improve corporate earnings and should spark dividend growth.

In the near year he sees stocks climbing 15 to 20 percent, boosting the Standard and Poor's 50 composite index to near the 200 mark.

Mr. van Doorn said the number of "plus and minus surprises" in first quarter earnings now being reported contributed to a choppy market and reflected the present "economic transition period in the U.S."

He said the bank now is purchasing "good growth cyclical in the consumer durable sector" such as General Motors and Whirlpool, while before the emphasis was on "high quality stocks with consistent visible growth," mainly in the health care, technology, retailing and food areas.

"We'll be expanding our buy list more and more into cyclical companies," he said. "But there's little attraction yet for the steel and basic metals."

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 27, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Glar.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
London	2.7445	1.2328	112.28	37.58	0.189	—	5.853	124.58	31.785
Frankfurt	48.915	76.71	19.025	6.55	72.92	—	22.815	5.08	—
Frankfurt	2.42	—	—	—	1.81	—	5.019	119.35	28.14
Frankfurt (B)	1.5449	—	—	—	1.5134	—	4.238	76.44	12.998
London	1.49925	2.99919	59.65	19.87	—	—	22.815	76.71	19.025
New York	1.5672	—	—	—	1.1327	—	3.361	8.725	0.148
Paris	7.337	11.521	29.835	—	5.041	—	26.11	15.835	28.02
Paris	2.0572	3.2186	23.85	27.95	—	—	74.39	4.208	—
ECU	8.9234	0.2389	2.3644	6.797	1.34725	—	2.916	45.126	1.971
SDR	1.8079	0.49134	2.5651	7.8071	1.27919	—	3.918	22.715	2.249

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INTEREST RATES

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
3-month	8 1/8 - 9 1/8	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	5 - 5 1/2	10 - 10 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2
6-month	9 1/8 - 10 1/8	5 1/2 - 6 1/2	5 1/2 - 6 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	9 1/2 - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 10 1/2
12-month	10 1/8 - 11 1/8	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	11 1/2 - 12 1/2	14 1/2 - 15 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2
3-month Euro	8 1/8 - 9 1/8	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	5 - 5 1/2	10 - 10 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2
6-month Euro	9 1/8 - 10 1/8	5 1/2 - 6 1/2	5 1/2 - 6 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	9 1/2 - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 10 1/2
12-month Euro	10 1/8 - 11 1/8	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	6 1/2 - 7 1/2	11 1/2 - 12 1/2	14 1/2 - 15 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2	10 1/2 - 11 1/2

Key Money Rates

	United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
3-month	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
6-month	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
12-month	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
3-month Euro	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
6-month Euro	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
12-month Euro	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8

	West Germany	Close	Prev.	France	Close	Prev.
3-month	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
6-month	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
12-month	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8
3-month Euro	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
6-month Euro	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
12-month Euro	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Q.W.
London	429.50	427.50	—
Paris	429.50	427.50	—
Frankfurt	429.50	427.50	—
ECU	429.50	427.50	—
SDR	429.50	427.50	—

Stocks End Mixed in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Profit-taking caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close mixed Wednesday, but the Dow Jones industrial average managed to finish above the 1,200 level for a second day.

Tuesday's late rally, which allowed the Dow to finish above 1,200 for the first time, spilled over into morning trading, and the average rose more than nine points in the first two hours in some of the heaviest trading on record. But the Dow was lower by mid-afternoon and finished off 1.06 points at 1,208.40.

Advancing issues led declines by a margin of about 60 issues, however, and volume swelled to 118.1 million shares from the 97.3 million traded Tuesday.

Larry Wachtel of Prudential-Bache Securities said, "This morning's followthrough was proof-drawn after yesterday's action."

But he added, "The rally's momentum is running down, and there is no new news to keep it going."

The eight-month-old bull market has been fed in recent weeks by growing confidence on Wall Street that interest rates will remain low and that the economic recovery is firmly in place.

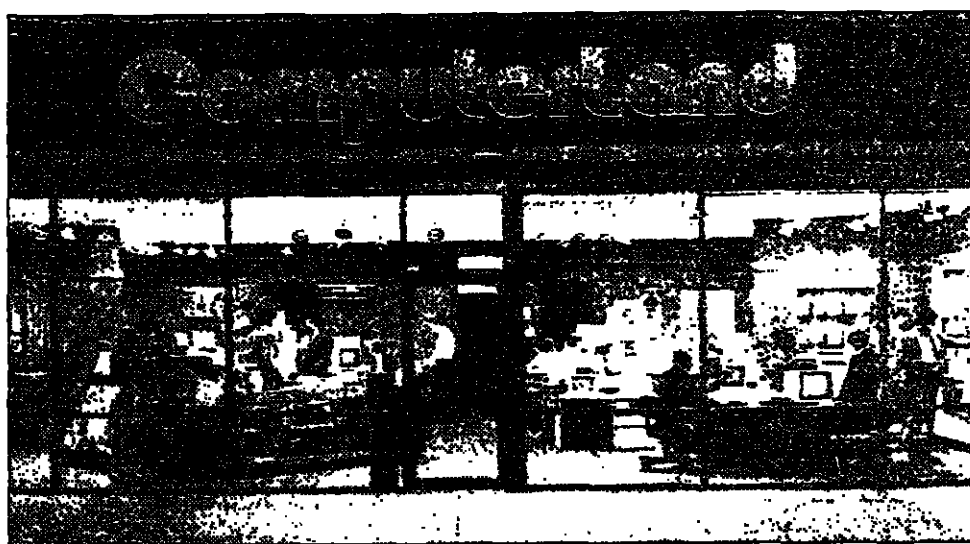
Sull, analysts said the market was overbought and due for a correction after its record-breaking action of the past three weeks, which saw the Dow average rise 91.81 points over 14 sessions.

"With this amount of volume, there has to be a lot of profit-taking and distribution," said Robert Stovall, Dean Witter Reynolds vice president. "But overall, you can't fight the tape."

Mr. Stovall said the market "sees the best of all worlds. Shrinking interest rates and inflation. It also sees a slow and long-lasting economic recovery. As a result of that, people are transferring money into stocks from other instruments."

On the NYSE floor, an initial public offering for Telcel, begun Wednesday, sold out. The four-million share offering was priced at 20. The stock closed at 20.12.

Exxon was high on the active list, gaining 1/4 to 34 1/2 on volume of more than 1.4 million shares. The oil giant reported its first-quarter earnings rose to \$1.22 a share from 96 cents a year ago.



Computerland has 30 franchise shops in Europe and plans to open 25 more by year-end.

Microcomputer Shakeout Looms As European Competition Stiffens

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

GLOUCESTER, England — Ray Blackman took a 50-percent pay cut last year when he quit marketing pharmaceuticals and joined the microcomputer boom.

Naturally, the 32-year-old marketing man expects to be earning double his old salary a year from now. Then again, he allows, "I may be out there on the sidewalk with my begging bowl."

Mr. Blackman's situation illustrates two trends in retailing micros.

First, competition is ferocious. In Britain alone, dozens of small dealers have folded already this year, and shakeouts are under way in other countries as well.

Second, professional businessmen, often from outside the industry, are joining the computer enthusiasts who pioneered the business five or six years ago.

Micro retailing is becoming a macro business. Worldwide sales by the manufacturers will total \$9 billion this year, estimates International Resource Development, a U.S. research firm. That would be a leap of 60 percent from last year, even though prices are falling.

Knowing a bit from a byte is no longer a qualification for selling micros. The enthusiasts are disappearing or seeking outside help.

"Half of them don't know whether they are making money or not," Timothy Keen, managing director of Nottingham-based Keen Computers, said in an interview.

Thomas Lawrence, a U.K.-based computer consultant, added, "The flaky guys will finally drop out." For the not-so-flaky, survival often means moving up market.

The home and hobbyist models, which sell for as little as \$75 and plug into television sets, are going the way of the television and stereo: from specialist shop to mass merchandiser. Cheap micros are on sale in hi-fi shops, department stores and even supermarkets.

"It's at the baked bean level," said Alan Wood,

Europe's micro market

Shares in percent. Source: European Marketing Strategies

	1982	1983(a)
Commodore	30	27
Apple	25	23
IBM	(b)	13
Tandy	12	9
Osborne	12	8
Sirius	4	6
DEC	(b)	5
Luxor	5	3
Hewlett Packard	2	2
Texas Instruments	2	1
Others	18	4

(a) Forecasts, (b) No model on market.

managing director of Digitus, a London retailer that scoops the low-profit home market.

Even for the pricier business micros, profits on hardware tend to be meager. So retailers shout about their "total solutions"—consulting, software, training and maintenance.

"It isn't really a hardware market," said Mike Steward, managing director of London-based Personal Computers. Software and services provide the worthwhile profits.

"We are not in the business of shifting boxes out the door," said Mr. Blackman, who gave up a marketing career at SmithKline & French to become marketing director of the Gloucestershire-based Business House. "We solve business problems."

Many micro retailers design packages for specific professions or types of business. Business House offers a system to help dentists run their offices and is

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

U.K. Cable-TV Firms Encouraged by Report

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government Wednesday encouraged private cable television companies to move quickly with their plans to develop the business in Britain.

In its long-awaited white paper on the subject, the government said work on new cable-TV systems could start later this year. Industry Minister Patrick Jenkin said the government wants to maintain momentum in developing cable as a means of creating jobs and stimulating the electronics industry.

The immediate reaction from at least two major cable companies was positive. "We are very encouraged by it," said Nicolas Mellers, a senior cable planner at Rediffusion. He said the government stance was far more encouraging than he had expected.

Peter Gosling, chairman of Thorn EMI's cable TV division, also said he was generally pleased. "It confirms the liberal approach adopted by the government," he said.

Even so, a number of interested companies have expressed doubts

in recent months about whether cable TV profit will be attractive. British viewers have given a cool response to a fourth national TV channel, started last year, and to new morning TV programs. In addition, some cable executives fear their plans could be spoiled if the Conservative government loses power in the next election.

Acknowledging such doubts, Home Secretary William Whitelaw said at a press conference that cable companies should nonetheless be given "the best chance for success."

The government does not plan to await approval of formal legislation. Instead, it intends to approve this year as many as 12 pilot systems, each serving as many as 100,000 homes. Further development would await the legislation.

In addition, the government plans to allow new services by operators of existing cable TV systems, such as Rediffusion and Thorn, which now carry only the four national channels. If these operators provide their subscribers with antennas for receiving the na-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Nippon Steel Agrees To Acquire U.S. Firm

NEW YORK — Nippon Steel, Japan's giant steelmaker, has agreed to acquire the Special Metals Corp. unit of Allegheny International of Pittsburgh, the companies announced Wednesday. Terms were not disclosed.

Special Metals, based in New Hartford, New York, is a leading producer of "superalloys," which are high-purity alloys containing nickel, chromium, cobalt and molybdenum.

They are used in such products as gas turbines, oil drilling equipment, aircraft engines and other applications requiring metals with high strength in high temperature "and other hostile environments," Nippon said.

Special Metals also has facilities in Dunkirk, New York; Princeton, Kentucky and Ann Arbor, Michigan. The company overall employs about 750 people.

Robert J. Buckley, Allegheny International's chairman and president, said, "The decision to sell Special Metals Corp. is part of A.I.'s planned and continuing strategy to diversify outside the metals-related areas, a strategy that began most notably with the divestiture of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. in late 1980."

"As our involvement as a producer in the metals industry diminishes, we will continue to concentrate our assets in less cyclical, less fixed-asset intensive businesses, and therefore feel it inappropriate to retain this particular segment."

Allegheny International is now concentrating on being a diversified manufacturer of consumer products and specialized high-technology products for the industrial sector, Mr. Buckley said.

Allegheny's units include the small-appliance maker Sunbeam, last week posted a first-quarter loss of \$15.5 million on sales of \$76.7 million, compared with year-earlier profit of \$31.5 million, or \$1.87 a share, on sales of \$82.4 million.

In 1982, the company earned \$47.3 million on sales of \$2.86 billion.

Earlier this month Allegheny said that Nippon was one of several companies that had expressed an interest in the subsidiary.

A Nippon executive, Shigeru Toyoda, said Wednesday: "Special Metals is a fine, well-run company with a respectable share of its market. We look forward to relying on SMC's very capable management team for continued growth."

Exxon's Net Rose 26% in Quarter; Ford Made Profit

NEW YORK — Exxon Corp. said Wednesday its first-quarter profit rose 26.3 percent from a year earlier, a somewhat larger increase than had been expected by industry analysts.

Six other oil companies cited a drop in oil product prices in reporting declines Wednesday: Shell Oil Co., down 28.7 percent; Sun Co., off 27.4 percent and Tenneco Inc., down 14 percent.

Also reporting results Wednesday were Ford Motor, which turned in its best quarterly performance in nearly four years, and Xerox, which reported a 17.5 percent increase in profit.

Exxon attributed its gain to lower spending on energy projects, higher natural gas prices in the United States and a 62 percent increase in foreign earnings. The company also cited the benefits of a 93 percent increase in oil production in the North Sea and lower purchases of oil on costly long-term contracts.

Exxon's profit increase was bigger than expected on Wall Street, although analysts had said Exxon would report a better year-to-year comparison than most other oil companies because Exxon's profit a year ago was exceptionally depressed.

Exxon said its profit of \$1.06 billion, or \$1.22 a share, compared with \$839 million, or 96 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue in the latest quarter slipped to \$23.71 billion from \$26.84 billion.

Exxon benefited from Saudi Arabia's retroactive cut in crude oil prices. In late March the Saudis backed a \$4-a-barrel cut to Feb. 1, and a \$1 reduction was made retroactive to March 15. The selling price went from \$34 to \$29 a barrel. Exxon is one of four U.S. oil companies which produce and buy most Saudi oil.

Meanwhile, Shell said it earned \$246 million, or 80 cents a share, off from \$345 million, or \$1.12 a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell to \$4.65 billion from \$4.84 billion.

Most integrated oil companies have reported declines for the January-March period, mainly because of intense competition for U.S. gasoline sales. The greater competition

has reduced profit margins on refining and marketing.

Ford's first-quarter profit of \$211.2 million marked the first time since pre-recession days of 1979 that the No. 2 U.S. automaker made money in the period. Per-share net was \$1.75.

Ford's earnings also helped put the domestic auto industry in the black for the quarter for the first time in four years, with combined profits for the four largest U.S. automakers at \$970.3 million. The last time the four had a profitable first quarter was early 1979, when they earned \$1.83 billion.

It was the first time Ford made a profit in a first quarter since early 1979 when it earned \$595 million.

In addition, it was the first time since early 1979 that the company made money on the sale of its vehicles in North America. Mr. Foote said Ford would not disclose the North American profits, but dealers said earlier this week they had been told Ford made \$40 million on North American automotive operations

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open
High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close
(Continued from Page 7)									
29	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
30	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
31	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
32	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
33	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
34	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
35	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
36	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
37	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
38	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
39	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
40	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
41	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
42	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
43	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
44	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
45	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
46	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
47	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
48	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
49	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
50	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
51	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
52	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
53	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
54	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
55	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
56	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
57	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
58	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
59	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
60	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
61	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
62	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
63	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
64	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
65	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
66	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
67	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
68	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
69	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
70	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
71	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
72	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
73	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
74	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
75	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
76	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
77	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
78	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
79	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
80	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
81	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
82	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
83	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
84	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
86	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
87	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
88	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
89	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
90	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
91	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
92	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
93	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
94	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
95	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
96	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
97	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
98	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
99	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
100	14 1/2	14 1/2	12	2	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	Revenue	Profit	Revenue	Profit
France				
Pernod-Ricard	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Japan				
Kao Corp.	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Mitsubishi	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
United States				
Amer. Nat. Res.	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Panhandle Eastern	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Revere	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Exxon	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Ford Motor	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Kroger	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Mesa Petroleum	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		
Xerox	1st Qtr. 1983	1st Qtr. 1983		

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Grains

WHEAT			
¢/bu minimum; dollars per bushel			
May	1.12	1.11	1.11 1/2
Jul	1.11	1.10	1.10 1/2
Sep	1.10	1.09	1.09 1/2
Nov	1.09	1.08	1.08 1/2
Dec	1.08	1.07	1.07 1/2
Jan	1.07	1.06	1.06 1/2
Feb	1.06	1.05	1.05 1/2
Mar	1.05	1.04	1.04 1/2
Apr	1.04	1.03	1.03 1/2
May	1.03	1.02	1.02 1/2
Jun	1.02	1.01	1.01 1/2
Jul	1.01	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00	0.99	0.99 1/2
Sep	0.99	0.98	0.98 1/2
Oct	0.98	0.97	0.97 1/2
Nov	0.97	0.96	0.96 1/2
Dec	0.96	0.95	0.95 1/2
Jan	0.95	0.94	0.94 1/2
Feb	0.94	0.93	0.93 1/2
Mar	0.93	0.92	0.92 1/2
Apr	0.92	0.91	0.91 1/2
May	0.91	0.90	0.90 1/2
Jun	0.90	0.89	0.89 1/2
Jul	0.89	0.88	0.88 1/2
Aug	0.88	0.87	0.87 1/2
Sep	0.87	0.86	0.86 1/2
Oct	0.86	0.85	0.85 1/2
Nov	0.85	0.84	0.84 1/2
Dec	0.84	0.83	0.83 1/2
Jan	0.83	0.82	0.82 1/2
Feb	0.82	0.81	0.81 1/2
Mar	0.81	0.80	0.80 1/2
Apr	0.80	0.79	0.79 1/2
May	0.79	0.78	0.78 1/2
Jun	0.78	0.77	0.77 1/2
Jul	0.77	0.76	0.76 1/2
Aug	0.76	0.75	0.75 1/2
Sep	0.75	0.74	0.74 1/2
Oct	0.74	0.73	0.73 1/2
Nov	0.73	0.72	0.72 1/2
Dec	0.72	0.71	0.71 1/2
Jan	0.71	0.70	0.70 1/2
Feb	0.70	0.69	0.69 1/2
Mar	0.69	0.68	0.68 1/2
Apr	0.68	0.67	0.67 1/2
May	0.67	0.66	0.66 1/2
Jun	0.66	0.65	0.65 1/2
Jul	0.65	0.64	0.64 1/2
Aug	0.64	0.63	0.63 1/2
Sep	0.63	0.62	0.62 1/2
Oct	0.62	0.61	0.61 1/2
Nov	0.61	0.60	0.60 1/2
Dec	0.60	0.59	0.59 1/2
Jan	0.59	0.58	0.58 1/2
Feb	0.58	0.57	0.57 1/2
Mar	0.57	0.56	0.56 1/2
Apr	0.56	0.55	0.55 1/2
May	0.55	0.54	0.54 1/2
Jun	0.54	0.53	0.53 1/2
Jul	0.53	0.52	0.52 1/2
Aug	0.52	0.51	0.51 1/2
Sep	0.51	0.50	0.50 1/2
Oct	0.50	0.49	0.49 1/2
Nov	0.49	0.48	0.48 1/2
Dec	0.48	0.47	0.47 1/2
Jan	0.47	0.46	0.46 1/2
Feb	0.46	0.45	0.45 1/2
Mar	0.45	0.44	0.44 1/2
Apr	0.44	0.43	0.43 1/2
May	0.43	0.42	0.42 1/2
Jun	0.42	0.41	0.41 1/2
Jul	0.41	0.40	0.40 1/2
Aug	0.40	0.39	0.39 1/2
Sep	0.39	0.38	0.38 1/2
Oct	0.38	0.37	0.37 1/2
Nov	0.37	0.36	0.36 1/2
Dec	0.36	0.35	0.35 1/2
Jan	0.35	0.34	0.34 1/2
Feb	0.34	0.33	0.33 1/2
Mar	0.33	0.32	0.32 1/2
Apr	0.32	0.31	0.31 1/2
May	0.31	0.30	0.30 1/2
Jun	0.30	0.29	0.29 1/2
Jul	0.29	0.28	0.28 1/2
Aug	0.28	0.27	0.27 1/2
Sep	0.27	0.26	0.26 1/2
Oct	0.26	0.25	0.25 1/2
Nov	0.25	0.24	0.24 1/2
Dec	0.24	0.23	0.23 1/2
Jan	0.23	0.22	0.22 1/2
Feb	0.22	0.21	0.21 1/2
Mar	0.21	0.20	0.20 1/2
Apr	0.20	0.19	0.19 1/2
May	0.19	0.18	0.18 1/2
Jun	0.18	0.17	0.17 1/2
Jul	0.17	0.16	0.16 1/2
Aug	0.16	0.15	0.15 1/2
Sep	0.15	0.14	0.14 1/2
Oct	0.14	0.13	0.13 1/2
Nov	0.13	0.12	0.12 1/2
Dec	0.12	0.11	0.11 1/2
Jan	0.11	0.10	0.10 1/2
Feb	0.10	0.09	0.09 1/2
Mar	0.09	0.08	0.08 1/2
Apr	0.08	0.07	0.07 1/2
May	0.07	0.06	0.06 1/2
Jun	0.06	0.05	0.05 1/2
Jul	0.05	0.04	0.04 1/2
Aug	0.04	0.03	0.03 1/2
Sep	0.03	0.02	0.02 1/2
Oct	0.02	0.01	0.01 1/2
Nov	0.01	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
May	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jun	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Jul	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Aug	0.00	0.00	0.00 1/2
Sep			

Pöhl Rejects Heavy Intervention in Foreign Exchange by Nations

FRANKFURT — The head of West Germany's central bank Wednesday rejected calls for massive foreign exchange intervention by financial authorities, urging the United States instead to reduce interest rates.

Speaking to a convention of bankers, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl also said fresh data confirmed the impression that the West German economy was staging a recovery from the recession of the past two years.

Mr. Pöhl's remarks represent a forthright rebuttal of recent calls by France and other countries for the United States to intervene to combat the strength of the dollar. "Experience has shown that the effectiveness of intervention is limited," he said.

But he also attacked U.S. monetary policy. "The best contribution the United States could make to correct the strength of the dollar is to cut interest rates," he said.

Mr. Pöhl made clear there was no unified European-Japanese front to force the United States to intervene more heavily. "There can be no question of this, at least as

far as West Germany is concerned," he said.

He was especially skeptical about building up elaborate rules for intervention or a new Bretton Woods-style conference to discuss the international financial system. Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, was the site of the 1944 conference that created institutions to manage post-war world financial problems.

The question of the strength of the dollar and the near-total U.S. abstention from intervention is expected to be a major sticking point among Western leaders at the economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, beginning May 28.

While France has urged the United States to intervene to force the value of the dollar down, Mr. Pöhl distributed the dollar's strength to high U.S. interest rates, much higher than those in Europe, when compared to inflation, and to the use of the dollar as a refuge in times of political uncertainty.

Mr. Pöhl added that prospects for more stable exchange rates had improved, now that inflation in most industrialized nations, and above all in the United States, had fallen sharply.



Karl Otto Pöhl

Portugal Uses Gold as Collateral

By Richard Wallis

LISBON — Portugal apparently has been forced to dip into its large gold reserves to overcome short-term cash problems caused by delays in obtaining a \$300-million loan, foreign bankers said Wednesday.

They said they understood that

the Bank of Portugal had arranged a gold swap through the Bank for International Settlements earlier this month. The use of the gold highlights the financial problems facing Portugal after four months of government crisis.

Portugal used the BIS extensively to raise cash on the security of its gold holdings when it was un-

able to obtain commercial loans after the 1974 revolution, but there has been no operation involving gold for the past five years.

Treasury officials in Lisbon confirmed that Portugal had obtained \$400 million from the BIS just before general elections took place Monday, but they declined to give details of the operation. The Bank of Portugal refused to comment.

Under a normal swap, the gold involved in the BIS operation, representing only a small fraction of Portugal's reserves of 688 metric tons (757 tons), will be sold if the central bank fails to exercise its repurchasing right when the agreement expires.

Political uncertainty has been a major factor in delaying this year's republic referendum, leaving Portugal short of the cash needed to finance imports and service a foreign debt now totaling \$13 billion.

The Ministry of Finance was to award the mandate on the republic loan Wednesday, but the loan is far smaller and more expensive than it had sought.

U.S. Records Broad Rise in Productivity

By Drew von Bergen

WASHINGTON — Productivity increased during the first three months of 1983 in all areas of the economy, with the broad business sector advancing at a 2.5 percent annual rate, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said it was the first time since the third quarter of 1981 that productivity, output and hours all increased in the business sector.

Seasonally adjusted data for the first three months of this year also showed productivity advancing at a 7.1 percent annual rate in the manufacturing sector, as output increased 10.3 percent and hours rose 3 percent, following six consecutive quarters of declines.

Data showed advances of 4.8 percent in the nonfarm business sector, 8.4 percent in durable goods manufacturing, and 5.5 percent in non-durable goods manufacturing.

In the business sector, which is the broadest measure by the Labor Statistics Bureau, the first quarter advance of 2.5 percent was smaller than the 2.6 percent rate in the fourth quarter of 1982, but reflected gains of 4.6 percent in output and 2.3 percent in hours, compared to declines in the fourth quarter of 3 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

The first quarter increase in output was the largest since the 7.9 percent increase during the first quarter of 1981, and the boost in hours was the largest since the 4.7 percent gain during the fourth quarter of 1980.

Hourly compensation, which includes employer expenditures for wages and salaries as well as payments for Social Security, private pension and health plans and other fringe benefits, increased only 4.7 percent during the first quarter.

Sotheby Suitors Raise Stake To Almost 30% of Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — U.S. businessmen Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid now own 3.48 million shares, or 29.8 percent, of Sotheby Parke Bernet group, bankers Morgan Grenfell & Co. said Wednesday.

Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid are bidding 520 pence a share (about \$8) in cash for Sotheby's, valuing the British company at £60.6 million.

The formal offer is being made by Knoll International Holdings, a subsidiary of the private U.S. company General Felt Industries-Knoll International, which is 67 percent owned by the two businessmen.

They owned 14 percent of Sotheby's prior to the bid, and Morgan said the shares acquired in the last two days have been purchased exclusively from shareholders in the London market.

Under British takeover rules, once Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid hold 29.9 percent of Sotheby's, they must cease buying until after May 4, the first closing date of their offer.

Stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman purchased 780,000 Sotheby shares Tuesday, and a further 600,000 shares Wednesday at the offer price on behalf of GFI-Knoll International.

Morgan said in addition it bought 224,500 Sotheby shares on behalf of Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid Tuesday at 517 pence a share.

On Tuesday, the board of Sotheby's urged in a letter to its stockholders that the takeover bid be rejected.

"Sotheby's will flourish on its own. Our financial position is strong. We are confident that at sales levels even significantly below those achieved two years ago profits would surpass past records," the letter said, although it did not issue any figures for its expected recovery.

But the management had little to offer its shareholders aside from its

prediction of a profit this year, promise to resume unspecified dividends and noting the reduction of its cost base.

At the same time it told shareholders that "upon rejection of the offer, and assuming no new factors emerge, there is a likelihood of a decline in the market value of your shares."

Sotheby's strongest defense was an analysis of Mr. Cogan's and Mr. Swid's financing, reported to be at 4 percent above the prime rate, currently 10 1/2 percent.

It calculated the company would have to make a pretax profit of more than £7.5 million to service a

combined debt that reportedly would exceed £110 million should the bid succeed. Sotheby's lost £3 million last year.

Patrick Cormack, a Conservative member of Parliament, urged the government Tuesday to call in Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr. Cormack, chairman of the Parliamentary Arts and Heritage Committee, said he is upset "at the thought of one of our own great national institutions falling into the hands of foreigners." Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid have said, however, that should the bid succeed, Sotheby's would remain a British company.

Luxembourg Clears Taxes for Arbed Plan

By Simon Gray

LUXEMBOURG — The Luxembourg government said Wednesday it had agreed with trade unions and employers on a package of tax increases to try to save the ailing steel firm Arbed, the country's leading employer, from collapse.

Prime Minister Pierre Werner said that direct and indirect taxes would be raised from July 1 and Luxembourg would have to pay more for cigarettes, alcohol and gasoline.

The government hopes to raise about 7.5 billion francs (\$153 million) for Arbed from the higher taxes over the next two years, he said.

Arbed, the country's largest company, lost 4.3 billion francs last year and production this year has slumped by 25 percent.

Income tax will increase by 3.5 percentage points, while value added tax on luxury goods will rise to

12 percent from 10 percent and on basic goods to 6 percent from 5 percent, Mr. Werner said.

He said the government had failed to reach agreement with the unions on holding down wage rises to 10 percent over the next two years. Workers have already been promised a 7.5 percent increase this year.

Informed sources said the government wanted to raise the money to finance early retirement and other measures designed to reduce Arbed's current work force of nearly 17,000 by 5,000 by 1987 as part of a major restructuring of the firm.

Arbed, together with most other West European steel firms, has been hit by fierce competition and prolonged economic recession that has caused a slump in demand for steel. The government recently submitted a restructuring plan to Brussels for approval by the European Community's Commission.

U.S. Oil Site Draws Few Bidders

By Kenneth N. Gilpin

NEW YORK — Only 40 of more than 4,000 blocks available in the mid-Atlantic were bid on by the 12 oil companies, led by Shell Offshore, the Atlantic Richfield and Gulf, taking part in the Interior Department's latest and largest offshore leasing auction.

Together, the 12 companies placed 52 bids in New York Tuesday, totaling \$86.8 million. The high bids on the 40 blocks they sought came to \$71.1 million.

The auction took place under something of a legal cloud, since three states, New York, Virginia and Maryland, have filed lawsuits to block the sale of hundreds of parcels among the 4,050 leases on the outer continental shelf in the mid-Atlantic. Only four tracts in contested areas ended up attracting bids, all of them in New York regions.

In effect, the decision not to bid on tracts in the Maryland and Virginia regions makes moot the lawsuits in those two states, an Interior Department spokesman said.

Norway's Oil Output Up

The Associated Press

STAVANGER, Norway — Norway's first quarter oil production this year was up 15 percent and initial gas production up 10 percent compared with the same period last year, the government's oil directorate said Wednesday.

Britain Encourages Cable

(Continued from Page 9)

tional channels, they will be able to fill their cable channels with new TV services.

Worried about a deluge of low-quality U.S. programs, the government said it will insist that a "proper proportion" of material shown on cable systems be made in Britain. No specific proportion was set. On the national channels operated by the British Broadcasting Corp. and Independent Television, foreign shows are allowed to fill no more than about 15 percent of viewing time.

Pornography will not be a lure for subscribers, the government said. Cable companies would be

subject to the same "taste and decency" rules governing existing TV services. Last autumn, a government committee suggested allowing adult programming if the operator provided an electronic locking device that would let parents shield their children. The government rejected that idea.

Both Thorn and Rediffusion said they were disappointed that the government plans to require cable operators to carry the two satellite-TV channels due to begin service in 1986. At least one of these channels probably will compete directly with the all-movie channels the cable operators plan to develop as a prime attraction for subscribers.

Notice of Redemption

Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1983 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$1,070,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

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50	1942	3535	5826	6129	7389	8424	9582	10285	11007	11945	12795	12881	12950	13022	13920
51	1943	3536	5827	6130	7390	8425	9583	10286	11008	11946	12796	12882	12951	13023	13921
52	1944	3537	5828	6131	7391	8426	9584	10287	11009	11947	12797	12883	12952	13024	13922
53	1945	3538	5829	6132	7392	8427	9585	10288	11010	11948	12798	12884	12953	13025	13923
54	1946	3539	5830	6133	7393	8428	9586	10289	11011	11949	12799	12885	12954	13026	13924
55	1947	3540	5831	6134	7394	8429	9587	10290	11012	11950	12800	12886	12955	13027	13925
56	1948	3541	5832	6135	7395	8430	9588	10291	11013	11951	12801	12887	12956	13028	13926
57	1949	3542	5833	6136	7396	8431	9589	10292	11014	11952	12802	12888	12957	13029	13927
58	1950	3543	5834	6137	7397	8432	9590	10293	11015	11953	12803	12889	12958	13030	13928
59	1951	3544	5835	6138	7398	8433	9591	10294	11016	11954	12804	12890	12959	13031	13929
60	1952	3545	5836	6139	7399	8434	9592	10295	11017	11955	12805	12891	12960	13032	13930
61	1953	3546	5837	6140	7400	8435	9593	10296	11018	11956	12806	12892	12961	13033	13931
62	1954	3547	5838	6141	7401	8436	9594	10297	11019	11957	12807	12893	12962	13034	13932
63	1955	3548	5839	6142	7402	8437	9595	10298	11020	11958	12808	12894	12963	13035	13933
64	1956	3549	5840	6143	7403	8438	9596	10299	11021	11959	12809	12895	12964	13036	13934
65	1957	3550	5841	6144	7404	8439	9597	10300	11022	11960	12810	12896	12965	13037	13935
66	1958	3551	5842	6145	7405	8440	9598	10301	11023	11961	12811	12897	12966	13038	13936
67	1959	3552	5843	6146	7406	8441	9599	10302	11024	11962	12812	12898	12967	13039	13937
68	1960	3553	5844	6147	7407	8442	9600	10303	11025	11963	12813	12899	12968	13040	13938
69	1961	3554	5845	6148	7408	8443	9601	10304	11026	11964	12814	12900	12969	13041	13939
70	1962	3555	5846	6149	7409	8444	9602	10305	11027	11965	12815	12901	12970	13042	13940
71	1963	3556	5847	6150	7410	8445	9603	10306	11028	11966	12816	12902	12971	13043	13941
72	1964	3557	5848	6151	7411	8446	9604	10307	11029	11967	12817	12903	12972	13044	13942
73	1965	3558	5849	6152	7412	8447	9605	10308	11030	11968	12818	12904	12973	13045	13943
74	1966	3559	5850	6153	7413	8448	9606	10309	11031	11969	12819	12905	12974	13046	13944
75	1967	3560	5851	6154	7414	8449	9607	10310	11032	11970	12820	12906	12975	13047	13945
76	1968	3561	5852	6155	7415	8450	9608	10311	11033	11971	12821	12907	12976	13048	13946
77	1969	3562	5853	6156	7416	8451	9609	10312	11034	11972	12822	12908	12977	13049	13947
78	1970	3563	5854	6157	7417	8452	9610	10313	11035	11973	12823	12909	12978	13050	13948
79	1971	3564	5855	6158	7418	8453	9611	10314	11036	11974	12824	12910	12979	13051	13949
80	1972	3565	5856	6159	7419	8454	9612	10315	11037	11975	12825	12911	12980	13052	13950
81	1973	3566	5857	6160	7420	8455	9613	10316	11038	11976	12826	12912	12981	13053	13951
82	1974	3567	5858	6161	7421	8456	9614	10317	11039	11977	12827	12913	12982	13054	13952
83	1975	3568	5859	6162	7422	8457	9615	10318	11040	11978	12828	12914	12983	13055	13953
84	1976	3569	5860	6163	7423	8458	9616	10319	11041	11979	12829	12915	12984	13056	13954
85	1977	3570	5861	6164	7424	8459	9617	10320	11042	11980	12830	12916	12985	13057	13955
86	1978	3571	5862	6165	7425	8460	9618	10321	11043	11981	12831	12917	12986	13058	13956
87	1979	3572	5863	6166	7426	8461	9619	10322	11044	11982	12832	12918	12987	13059	13957
88	1980	3573	5864	6167	7427	8462	9620	10323	11045	11983	12833	12919	12988	13060	13958
89	1981	3574	5865	6168	7428	8463	9621	10324	11046	11984	12834	12920	12989	13061	13959
90	1982	3575	5866	6169	7429	8464	9622	10325	11047	11985	12835	12921	12990	13062	13960
91	1983	3576	5867	6170	7430	8465	9623	10326	11048	11986	12836	12922	12991	13063	13961
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Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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ART BUCHWALD

Dealing With Colleges

WASHINGTON — This month is the moment of truth for a lot of American students. They are being informed by the colleges and universities they applied to whether they have been accepted or rejected. For high school students it is a particularly traumatic experience, because, for many teenagers, it's the first time that anyone has turned them down for anything.

How do you deal with rejection when you get a letter that says you can't come to a school you had your heart set on? One way is to write to the admissions director pretending you did not receive his or her letter. It could go like this:

Dear Sir,

It is with deep regret that I ask you to withdraw my application to your school. After careful consideration and investigation I have discovered that your institution does not provide the educational experience I am looking for.

I have discovered that your exorbitant tuition fees have no correlation with the quality of your faculty, or the living facilities that you are providing for your students.

I was shocked to discover, in a recent visit to your campus, how many of your buildings are run-down and covered with ivy. Your athletic facilities are second-rate and your student activity programs leave much to be desired. I also can't see spending what should be the four happiest years of my life at a school that does not have adequate parking space for those of us whose parents are making such a great financial sacrifice to see that we get the best education that money can buy.

In withdrawing my application I am not personally blaming you for not maintaining a first-class university plant.

Your job is to provide the school with bodies, and fill the freshman class. In order to hold on to your position (the college job market being what it is), you can't level with student prospects as to what the catalog says about the institution, and what the facts really are.

But in selecting a school, I have to put my own self-interest before your interest, which is finding outstanding applicants to raise the standards of your university.

In my original letter to you I ex-

pressed a desire, after completing my undergraduate work, to attend your law school. I did this under the impression that you had one of the top ones in the country. But in talking to my uncle, who is a lawyer, I discovered that you were living on a reputation from the past, and there are now many law schools in the nation far superior to yours, who only charge half as much in tuition.

I could go on with many other reasons why I have lost interest in attending your university, but it would serve no useful purpose for either of us.

I hope you don't take my rejection personally. We high school graduates must make this decision on the basis of the number of excellent institutions available to us at this time. The fact that you failed in recruiting me should not be considered as a black mark against your school.

I wish it were in my power to go to every school that wanted me. But I can only choose one, and unfortunately the criteria my parents and I have set up for my education have forced me to eliminate your institution.

I am certain you will find other students who are less demanding than we are when it comes to investigating their money and time. They may even have better academic high school records and higher SAT scores than I have. I hope for your sake that a majority of them will find what they are looking for in a higher education, because this country needs every college graduate it can get.

I appreciate that you would want me to be a part of your student body. I know you had high hopes for the school when you received my application, but your failure to recruit me does not mean the end of the world for your admissions office. The toughest job of being a high school graduate is to say no to a university who had its heart set on a student's going there.

If it will make you feel any better, you were originally my sixth choice, which isn't bad considering all the schools I had to pick from in the country.

Good luck and God Bless.

Victoria Hackett

Bethesda High School

A Prize Season for Alice Walker

Top Awards Come to Writer After a Decade of Critical Acclaim

By Herbert Mitgang

SAN FRANCISCO — Etched in Alice Walker's memory is that summer day in 1966 in Greenwood, Mississippi, when she was a civil-rights worker. A man came up to her in the middle of the night, and she was staying — it hadn't been cleared as a safe place for blacks, and particularly for a black woman talking there with a white lawyer from New York — and warned her.

"Don't let the sun go down on you in this house," he said. Recalling the incident now, she laughed, not so much at the fact that her life had been threatened — she took the hint and was escorted out of town by civil-rights colleagues before sundown — but by the man's language.

"Such a cliché," she said the other day, talking from her home in San Francisco, where she has lived down the street from St. Mary's Cathedral, in the neighborhood called Japantown, for the last five years.

For a born storyteller, the warning sounded like a line worth filing away, perhaps one that would turn up eventually as dialogue in a poem, short story, essay or novel written by, well, Alice Walker.

Walker, originally from Eatonton, Georgia, last week became the first black woman to win the Pulitzer Prize in fiction for her novel "The Color Purple." A few days earlier she had won the American Book Award in the hardcover category for the same novel, while Eudora Welty, of Jackson, Mississippi, already heavy with honors, had won in the paperback category for her "Collected Stories," making it a sweep in fiction for their mutual publisher, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, and the Deep South.

Though she isn't a household name on the popularity charts, "Color Purple" was a modest best-seller, and the novel is expected to achieve a second wind because of the awards.

Walker, who is 39 years old, has been acclaimed critically for a decade. She is the author of a solid body of work: two previous novels, "The Third Life of



Alice Walker: A child of storytellers.

Grange Copeland" and "Meridian"; two books of short stories, "You Can't Keep a Good Woman Down" and "In Love and Trouble"; a biography of Langston Hughes for children; three volumes of poetry, "Once," "Revolution and the Word," and "Good-nights, Willie Lee, I'll See You in the Morning."

"Willie Lee was my father's name," she said. "That was what my mother said at his funeral." The title poem also helped to explain her roots as a writer: "My parents were both storytellers. They always spoke with metaphorical richness."

In "The Color Purple," Walker reached back into the era of her family's past more than of her own. The novel covers the period between the World Wars, telling the story of two sisters, one a child-wife living in the South. They sustain each other, and themselves, through a series of letters. "The novel ends about the time

Howard Zinn and Staughton Lynd, who encouraged her to pursue her studies. After a few years, she moved north to attend Sarah Lawrence, meeting Lynd's mother, Helen, co-author with her husband of the well-known sociological study of "Middle-town."

At Sarah Lawrence, also on scholarship, she was spotted by the poet Robert Ruckeyser as a writer of talent. Ruckeyser passed on Walker's first book of poems, "Once," to her own literary agent, Monica McCall. Hiram Haydn, an editor at Harcourt, Brace, accepted the book of poems in 1965, after Walker had graduated from Sarah Lawrence.

"Then I went to work for the New York City Welfare Department to support my writing," she said, "living on the Lower East Side between Avenue A and Avenue B in a building that had no front door. I'm not at all nostalgic for the place. I remained with the Welfare Department for four months, writing at night, but I couldn't stand it."

In the summer of 1966, I went to Mississippi, to be in the heart of the civil-rights movement, helping people who had been thrown off the farms or taken off the welfare rolls for registering to vote. While working there, I met the civil-rights lawyer I later married — we became an interracial couple in New York. I worked as a typist at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. We're now in town in northern California, Boonville, and just as there for a while, trying to discover the right voice.

"That's how I decided that the letter form would work best — women often write letters to each other. It was also a way of solving a technical problem of having characters in Georgia and Africa. They never actually get the letters, but that's beside the point. By writing, they grow closer. I suppose what I was saying is this: Although we don't get each other's messages, we can still have faith in each other."

Walker moved on from Eatonton to Spelman College in Atlanta, with a full scholarship. There she encountered two professors,

PEOPLE

Billy Jean King Sues

Billy Jean King has filed a \$55-million lawsuit against her former lesbian lover as the result of the latter's unsuccessful "palimony" suit against the tennis star. The suit, filed in Superior Court in Los Angeles, claims Marilyn Barnett breached oral contracts when she sued King, 39, and her husband, Larry, for lifetime support and ownership of a Malibu house. The agreements, reached in 1980, called for Barnett to leave the disgraced King, return "private letters" to King and "get out of King's life," the suit said. In return, King was to pay Barnett \$125,000. But Barnett, a hairdresser who became King's secretary and companion, took only \$25,000 before filing her lawsuit, said King's spokeswoman, Pat Kingsley. King's suit seeks \$25 million compensatory and \$30 million punitive damages. In 1981, a judge rejected Barnett's claim to the Malibu home, which was destroyed in a storm in March, and the lifetime support part of the suit was dismissed last November.

Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, has drawn fire for saying nuclear weapons have deterred war. In a speech to the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, the prince said nuclear arms don't stop small wars or the invasion of smaller nations by more powerful neighbors, but "they have prevented escalation and they certainly appear to have discouraged armed conflict in Europe." He added: "There is really no point in having any more of these weapons. The bare minimum to provide a credible deterrent."

George Foulkes of the opposition Labour Party said the prince's remarks broke ground rules barring political comment by the royal family and said he will raise the matter in the House of Commons. "It was particularly wrong at this time, in the run-up to a general election, for him to take a stance which appears to me to be lined up with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and [Defense Secretary] Michael Heseltine in favor of nuclear weapons. I'm sure the monarchy is going to be devalued as a result," he said. Labor's defense spokesman, John Silkin, said that while he thinks Philip's opinion is wrong, "he is entitled to express it. That remark was welcomed by Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of Britain's

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, who said he will invite Philip to support a worldwide freeze on nuclear arms.

The columnist Mike Royko — a Chicago charivari from the City of Big Shoulders — has turned down an invitation to visit San Francisco, calling it the "city of slender, swiveling hips" and a haven for "quiche-eaters and wine-sippers." Royko, who writes for the Chicago Sun-Times, declined the invitation from Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco, who promised to show him the real flavor of Baghdad by the Bay, including a quiche-less dinner. In an April 19 column, Royko rapped San Francisco as the Democratic Party's choice for its 1984 national convention. "Do the Democrats want to be thought of as the party of quiche-eaters and wine-sippers?" Royko asked. In an "open letter" published in Monday's Sun-Times, Feinstein volunteered to be Royko's tour guide. The site-selection committee last Thursday chose San Francisco over Chicago, Detroit, New York and Washington, to host the convention.

Ernie Pyle, the U.S. war correspondent who told the folks back home how World War II looked from the GI's footlock, has been awarded the Purple Heart, 38 years after a Japanese sniper killed him on the island of Ie Shima. The award was made at the dedication of the Ernie Pyle U.S. Army Reserve Center at Fort Totten in Flushing, New York.

The actress Gloria Swanson, who died early this month, left her entire estate, valued at \$500,000, to her children and grandchildren and nothing to her estranged husband, Charles Duvall. Though she did not mention her husband, William Duvall, in her will, state law provides for a surviving spouse to receive one-third of an estate when there are children involved. The remainder is divided according to proportions set out in the will. Swanson's three-year-old will, made on March 4, 1981, provides for the couple's two daughters, Gloria Daly of Pebble Beach, California, and Michelle Amos, of Neuilly, France, each to receive 40 percent of the estate. Two granddaughters were allotted 10 percent each.

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